REGISTER No. 6.—1878.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,233—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1878.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 36 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.......... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 | 0 |
| Second do. | 2 | 8 |
| Third do. | 2 | 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | 0 | 2½ As. |

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .......... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .......... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .......... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .......... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .......... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

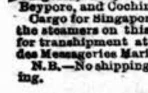
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033, Tons, 221 H. P. Commander J. R. Gavin, on SATURDAY, the 15th June 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

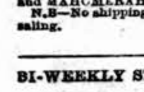
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

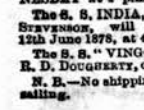


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander G.C. Stevenson, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

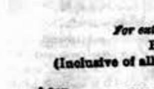
The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander G. G. C Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "VINGORLA" 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 15th June 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

*For extra steamers see list given below.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles | 52 | 35 | 14-10 |

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

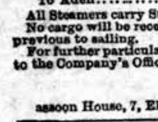
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE COMPANY'S S. S. "MEMFI," Capt. G. Martinolich, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 12th June 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 180 0 |
| To Port Said | „ 320 | „ 255 | „ 131 0 |
| To Suez | „ 300 | „ 240 | „ 122 8 |
| To Aden | „ 170 | „ 130 | „ 66 0 |

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 1st June, 1878.

### HALL LINE.

RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons Register, 400 H. P. Nominal,

WILL sail for LIVERPOOL about the 15th inst. Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

### OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

A BLENDING
OF THE
FINEST OLD CAMPBLETOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
Selected for the Undersigned.

Per dozen, Rs. 23.

A LARGE SHIPMENT of the above celebrated BLEND having arrived, orders for same will meet with every attention.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1878. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (s) GWALIOR | 2725 | 450 | J. C. Babot | 14th June. |
| — MONGOLIA | 2883 | 530 | A. Coleman | 21st do. |
| (s) MIRZAPORE | 3763 | 600 | A. Parish | 28th do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

### TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SURAT | 3141 | 530 | G. C. Burne | 24th June. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

### TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TANJORE | 2263 | 450 | W. W. Fentiman | 21st June. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

## NOTICES.

*For sale at this Office,*

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

R SALE

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette* Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

*For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.*

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

### THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

On sale, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

COPIES of coloured Maps showing the exact territorial changes effected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europe and Asia. These Maps, which are *fac-similes* of those presented to Parliament along with the Treaty, are very carefully and clearly executed, and will be found very useful for reference at the present time. Price 8 As. each Map.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR. PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Billiousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta ; Messrs. Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

### CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC !

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound, and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne :—

1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.
3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.
4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case, without which none can POSSIBLY be genuine—

English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL
FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the aristocracy and the *elite*, extensively used in the army and navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

*N.B.—Ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and* [illegible] *be persuaded to take any useless* AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUB[ST]ITUTE.

*For Sale at this Office.*

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

*Now Ready,*
THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at Booksellers.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 p. m. of the 14th instant at the Commissariat Offices, Bombay and Poona, for the supply of 1,000 sets of MULE EQUIPMENTS. Copies of schedules and any other information required can be obtained on application at this Office.

R. CLARKE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 10th June 1878.

NOTICE.

FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE beg to inform you that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, held this afternoon, the following Resolutions were passed :—

I.—That Messrs. Booth & Co., of Bombay, Merchants, be and they are hereby appointed Managers of the Company, (at the remuneration, and upon the terms mentioned in Clauses 81 and 89 of the Articles of Association of the Company) in the place of Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co. who are desirous of relinquishing said Office.

II.—That Clause 87 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by deleting therefrom the words Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co., and substituting and inserting (in said Clause) in lieu thereof the words Messrs. Booth & Co.

III.—That the following Clause be substituted for the present Clause 62 of the said Articles of Association ; the whole of which shall be expunged : "The number of Directors of the Company shall not be more than five nor less than three."

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the Meeting terminated.

The Second Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders to confirm the above Resolutions will be held on MONDAY, the first day of July next, at 3 p. m.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 8th June 1878.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL PAID UP......£750,000
RESERVE FUND .........£151,560 10s.

Head Office : 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED.

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, „ SCOTLAND, | On IRELAND, „ PARIS,

And also on all the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, and Tasmania.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft directs to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investment and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed ..........at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent.

Bombay.

### BULL'S IMPROVED PATENT KILNS.

EXTENSIVE improvements have resulted in so greatly reducing the cost of these Kilns, that they are applicable to burning any number of Bricks or Tiles, from five lakhs upwards. The saving in fuel and certainty of out-turn have also been largely increased.

They are admirably adapted for the employment of Jail labour, and one is now working in the Central Jail, Benares, with complete success.

A Kiln, with iron work complete, to burn 3 to 4 lakhs a month, can now be constructed for Rs. 200.

At ordinary D. P. W. rates, a profit of from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per month per Kiln may easily be made by a Contractor.

As evasion of the payment of Royalty has in some cases been attempted by the construction of straight portions of Kilns, the Patentee hereby informs all persons using such straight Kilns that they are as liable to Royalty charges as circular or any other shaped Kilns, if worked in accordance with the process or method for which a patent was granted.

For drawings, terms, and to see Kilns at work, apply to W. BULL, Lucknow.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT for the Hosiery and General Outfitting Business. Apply with references to "POONA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can have BOARD and RESIDENCE in a family, good locality, Fort, Address "A. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MARINE LINES.—Share of a large, airy Bungalow, with Coach-house, Stables, &c. TO BE LET. Apply to "M.," *Gazette* Office.

TO LET, Upper-Storied QUARTERS in the compound of the Bungalow near the Grant Road Station, lately occupied by W. E. Gordon, Esq. Rent Rs. 40.

PIANO FOR SALE—A Grand Square Pianoforte by Collard and Collard. Price Rs. 400. Apply to E. H. PERCIVAL, Sholapur.

FOR SALE, a Pair of fine and showy PONIES, also set of DOUBLE HARNESS, nearly new. Apply to T. BEAUMONT, 1, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, cheap, a Brass-mounted English set of DOUBLE HARNESS in splendid order. Rs. 65 ; also SINGLE HARNESS, Rs. 20. "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, neat DOGCART, handsome YOUNG HORSE (goes well in Shafts or Saddle), and HARNESS. Also FIRST-CLASS SADDLE and BRIDLE. Price of the lot, Rs. 650. Apply "F.," *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

J. PEARSE undertakes *House to House* delivery of BREAD, &c., in Girgaum, Grant, Falkland, Fora, Bellasis, Clare, and Parell Roads.

## NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co., Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwor executed with despatch under European superintendence a the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
GINGER BRANDY.
("STANDARD" BRAND.)
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Dr. HASSALL'S Report states—"This spirit forms a pleasant and agreeable stimulant and stomachic."

Most useful in the prevention of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Indigestion, &c.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE, LONDON.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, of any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

## STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Company import WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the Office, Study, or Boudoir ; and a variety of elegancies for the Drawing-room Table, for Presentation, or for personal use.

The PAPERS and ENVELOPES supplied are from Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co., the well known superiority of whose manufacture of these articles guarantees their quality.

The LEATHER GOODS.—ALBUMS, CARD CASES, DESKS, POCKET-BOOKS, PURCES and WRITING CASES of all kinds—are of the very best (Levant and Turkey) Morocco and real Russia, respectively, and thoroughly well finished for long service in extreme climates.

Stock is imported by FREQUENT OVERLAND CONSIGNMENTS to ensure constant presentation to the Customer of Fresh Goods in the best condition.

THE STOCK COMPRISES:

ACCOUNT BOOKS, plain and locked.
ALBUMS, for Portraits and Landscapes.
BLOTTING CASES, plain and elegant.
BLOTTING PADS, and Paper, and Bouquet Papers.
BRISTOL MOUNTS, of superior quality, in sizes.
CARDS, Playing and Visiting.
CARD CASES, for the above, in variety.
CARD AND LETTER RACKS, and Date Boxes.
DESKS, "Albert," "Travellers," &c.
DIARIES, in various editions.

ESCRITOIRES and Envelopes and Paper Cases.
EYELETS, Presses, Gum Bottles and Erasers.
INKS, by Blackwood, Stephens, and others.
INKSTANDS, Invoice Files and Ivory Tablets.
LETTER SCALES, Cages, and Cases.
MANUSCRIPT BOOKS, and Music Paper.
PAPERS & ENVELOPES, for local or postal correspondence.
PAPER CLIPS, Fasteners, Knives, & Weights.
PENS, Steel and Quill, of every kind.
PEN CLEANERS, Knives, Makers, and Racks.

POCKET-BOOKS, useful and elegant, in variety.
PURSES, Porte-monnaies, in variety.
QUILLS, Made Quill Pens, and Nibs.
SCRAP BOOKS, and Portfolios for Music, Drawing, &c.
SLATES. Ordinary, Book, and Porcelain.
STATIONERY CABINETS of Solid Mahogany, Oak, or Walnut.
STATIONERY CASES of Oak, Japanned Tin, or Walnut.
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, in Morocco and Russia, fitted.
TRAVELLERS' COMPANION, being Desk and Dressing Case in one
TRAVELLERS' or "Ne Plus Ultra," Writing Case.

BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, AND PRAYER BOOKS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE and SHEPHERD have the pleasure to intimate that they are now prepared to execute enlargements by the CARBON PROCESS. Specimens of the same, plain, and colored in oil color and crayons, may be seen at their Studio.

10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following :—

A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch...Rs. 25
Do. Hunting do. ... 25
Do. ½ „ do. ... 27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, so its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case..........Rs. 150
Do. do. in strong gold case .................... 200
Do. do. keyless do. .................... 250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systeme Brequet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co. regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their comple to stock having been bought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| LADIES' GOLD WATCHES | Rs. 90, 100, 120, 18 |
| Do. do. enamelled and jewelled | 350, 400, 500 |
| Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality | 350 and 500 |
| Gold Chronometer Watches | 500, 600, 700 |
| Gold Second Independent | 250 to 400 |
| Silver do. | 150 to 250 |
| Silver Chronograph Watches | 225 |
| Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters | 350 |
| Do. with dates | 400 |
| Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes | 500 to 700 |
| Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes | 700 to 1,000 |
| Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c. | 1,200 to 2,000 |
| Silver eight day Lever Watches | 150 to 200 |
| Brass Chronographs, watch size | 80 |
| Silver do. do. | 90 |
| Brass do. large size | 65 |
| The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point. | |
| Pedometers, 1st quality | 50 |
| &c., &c., &c., &c. | |

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.

Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,

IN returning thanks to their patrons for past favours, beg to call attention to their NEW STOCK and REDUCED PRICES.

OFFICE SUITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tweed Suits | Rs. 25 | Yarn-Dyed Blue Serge Suits | Rs. 25 |
| Fancy West of England Angola Suits | „ 28 | Scotch Cheviot Suits | „ 30 |

DRESS SUITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Quality, lined throughout Silk | Rs. 80 | Light Chesterfield to cover Dress Suits | Rs. 28 |
| 2nd do. do. Italian Cloth | „ 65 | | |

FROCK AND VISITING COAT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blue or Black Fancy Coating Frock Coat | Rs. 38 | Blue or Black Fancy Lounge Coat | Rs. 20 |
| Do. do. do. Visiting Coat | „ 30 | do. do. Vest | „ 8 |

TROUSERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tweed Trousers | Rs. 10 | White Moleskin Breeches or Trousers | Rs. 12 |
| Fancy Angola Trousers | „ 12 | White Cotton Cord Breeches | „ 12 |
| Do. do. do. Extra quality | „ 15 | Drab do. do. do. | „ 12 |
| Bedford Cord Riding Trousers or Breeches | „ 20 | | |

FLANNEL SUITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cricketing Flannel Suits | Rs. 25 | Shikar Suits | Rs. 12 |

SHIRTS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Shirts with Linen Fittings | per doz. Rs. 48 | Silk and Wool Shirts | each Rs. 8 |
| Coloured French Cambric | „ „ 48 | Flannel Sleeping Suits | from 12 to 14 |
| Oxford Cloth | „ „ 48 | Silk and Wool do. | „ „ 15 |
| Flannel thoroughly Shrunk | each „ 7 | Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits | from 5 to 7 |

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FELT HATS, HUNTING HATS, AND HELMETS ALWAYS ON HAND.

WINDSOR SCARFS. SAILOR KNOT SCARFS. BLACK AND WHITE TIES. PORTMANTEAUS. RUG STRAPS.

OVERLAND TRUNKS. UMBRELLAS. WALKING STICKS. SOLAR TOPIES.

WHITE AND COLOURED COTTON SOCKS. COLOURED MERINO SOCKS. REAL MERINO UNDER-VESTS. HANDKERCHIEFS. BRACES. COLLARS.

PRICES QUOTED ABOVE FOR CASH ONLY.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, 13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, a sweet toned mahogany semi-grand piano by "Broadwood and Sons," an English built buggy by "Kesterton," a grey Arab horse, a lot of valuable law books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th June, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, books, horse, carriage, plants, &c., the property of E. Vanderstraaten, Esq., the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, breakfast, tea, and coffee services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 2 vegetable dishes, cruet pickle and eggstands, ice pitcher, claret jug, epergne with glass dish, butter pot, toast rack, teapot, waiter, best electroplated spoons and forks, a mahogany box containing, 12 pair plated dessert knives and forks, table piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood French polished household furniture, tubs, such as a set of camp dining table for 8 persons, sideboard, Madras pattern dining room arm and without arm chairs, whatnots, a glass fish bowl on polished tree stump, handsome teakwood French polished circular, pier, and side tables, easy low, folding and drawing room chairs, centre ottoman conversation sofas, a full toned mahogany boudoir semi-grand piano by Broadwood and Sons, teapoys with marble tops, drawing room carpet, parian figures, table ornaments, first rate chromolithographs in gilt frames, English iron four post bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, an almira with plate glass door, camphorwood chest of drawers, dressing and washing tables with marble tops, dressing glasses with marble tops, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, a summer house, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 English built buggy by Kesterton.
1 Do do light mail phaeton by do.
1 A fast trotting grey Arab horse, 5 years old, goes well, both in saddle and harness.
1 Grey Arab horse.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the lost luggage of the G. I. P. Railway Co.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and walnutwood household furniture, best plated ware by Mappin, rich glass and porcelain ware, a sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by "Steinman," a bagatelle table complete with balls, cues, &c., a lot of photographic apparatus, a double-barrelled breech-loading gun by Manton, a gray Arab horse, a bay Persian horse, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at No. 21, Chinchpoogli Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and walnutwood household furniture, piano, bagatelle table, horses, carriage, plants, &c., the property of Captain Elton.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co, have been instructed by Mr. Justice Bayley, to sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 1 P.M., TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, a portion of his Library, consisting of works in Legal, Classical, and General literature, including the works of Ovid (3 vols, edition, 1683), Quintilian (6 vols.), Virgil (4 vols., Heyne's edition), Juvenal [Edition Ruperti], Terence, Lucan, Statius, Cicero [8 vols.], Tacitus, Sallust, Livy. Numerous works in Bohn's Classical Library. The works of Hooker [Oxford Edition], Paley [4 vols.,] Alison's History of Europe [small edition in 20 vols.], Hallam's Middle Ages. Constitutional History and Literature of Europe, Burke [6 vols.], Milton (4 vols.), Pope [8 vols.], Fielding [10 vols.]. Robertson's Works [8 vols.], Lyell, Hume, Smallett, Robert Hall [6 vols.], Addison's [6 vols.], Byron's Life, by Moore, [6 vols.], Mahon's History of England [7 vols.], Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature [3 vols.]. Portions of the Law Journal and Jurist Reports, Tutor's Leading Cases in Real Property, and in Mercantile and Maritime Law, Story's Equity Jurisprudence, Lindley on Partnership, Williams on Executors, Jarman on Wills, Martin's Conveyancing [5 vols.], Stephen's Commentaries, Dart's Vendors and Purchasers, and several text books in law and real property, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
NOTICE.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, by order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, the Official Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Mohundass Radhikadass, an Insolvent, and with the consent of Messrs. Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia and Luxmon Venoba Camut (mortgagee and attaching Creditor) : the undermentioned valuable immoveable properties, in five Lots at the respective premises, on the respective days and time hereinafter mentioned :—

Lot No. 1.—To be sold at the premises on SATURDAY, the 22nd June 1878, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate outside the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of the Piquet Road in the registration subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, and bounded on the east by the Sailors' Home, on the West by the Piquet Road, on the north by the property of the Bhatia Mahajun, and on the south partly by the Sailors' Home and partly by the said Piquet Road, and which said premises are registered under No. 14, in the books of the Collector of House Assessment and the same have been for a long time past been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mohundass Radhikadass.

Lot No. 2.—To be sold at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June 1878 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Khetwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, on the North side of the Khetwady Back road, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and bounded on the East by the property of Gopikissonjee Vithuljee Maharaj, on the West by the property of Syed Hoosein Alishaw bin Syed Mahomed Alishaw, on the North by the property of Vittuldass Purbhoodass, and on the South by the said Khetwady Back road, and which said premises are numbered 43 in the books of the Collector of House Assessment and 534 in the books of Collector of Land Revenue, and the same have been for long time past in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mohundass Radhikadass.

Lot No. 3.—To be sold at the premises on SATURDAY, the 29th June 1878, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay, on the East side of the public road, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and bounded on the East and South by the property of Mr. Aadaseer Cursetjee Daily, on the West by the public road aforesaid, and on the North by the property of Government, and which said premises are registered under No. 180, in the books of the Collector of House Assessment and the same have for a long time past been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mohundass Radhikadass.

Lot No. 4.—To be sold at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July 1878, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All that piece o parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate on the South and East side of the public road, leading to the Bazaar in the Town of Thanna, and bounded on the East by the propearty of Khima Jeeva, on the West by the public road, on the North by the public road, and on the South partyly the public road, and party by the property of Kirparam Bhutt, and the said premises are registered under No. 81, and the same have been for a long time past been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mohundass Radhikadass.

Lot No. 5.—To be sold at the premises on SATURDAY, the 6th July 1878, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon and also three fields in the neighbourhood thereof, situate at Angoor, near Atgar in Salsette and bounded on the East by the public road leading from Angoor to the sea, and on the West, North, and South by batty fields, and the said premises have for a long time past been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mohundass Radhikadass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned, No. 28, Appollo Street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE TELEGRAPH STORES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Government Telegraph store yard at Boree Bunder—

A quantity of unserviceable telegraph stores consisting of hoods and stalks of sort, tools, waste copper, furniture, empty casks, &c.

SALE of Piece Goods and Twist at the Godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods, comprising printed scarfs, handkerchiefs, muslins, cambrics, white doria stripes, grey dhoties and sarees, 10 cases grey twist, &c.

10 cases cop twist.
100 pig Llannelly best quality lead.

SALE OF MACHINERY, TOOLS, PLANTS, &c., AT THE BOMBAY DEFENCES WORK YARD, MAZAGON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co have received instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at the Bombay Defences Work Yard, Mazagon :—

A quantity of machinery, tools, and plants, and old materials, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1878.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
AUCTIONEER.

FOR SALE.

A very handsome and rare black pearl, most perfect shape and color, set in ring with 12 brilliants, the property of an Officer. For price and particulars apply to the undersigned at his shop, next to the Government Book Depot, on the Kalbadevi Road.

A first-rate Jubbulpore-built single-poled tent with double wall, saiban purda checks and carpet with double-poled rowtee, necessary complete with gunny bag, nearly new, in excellent order, the property of the Officers Mess, H. M.'s 9th Regiment, N. I., proceeded to Foreign Service. For price and further particulars apply to the undersigned at the said shop.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at Marine Lines, the handsome and elegant household furniture, &c., the property of Major Birch, H. M.'s 9th Regiment, N. I., proceeded to Malta Field Force, comprising of dining, drawing, bed and dressing-room furniture, an eight day clock by Barrands, of London, one large English carpet, lamps nearly new, China matting, a small collection of choice plants in large and small pots, &c.

ALSO

A second hand single poled Tent with Rowtee, property of another Officer.

The above will be on view from MONDAY, the 17th instant.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED PROVISIONS AND WINES.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., in the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, a quantity of damaged provisions and wines landed ex S.S. China, such as bottled fruits, French plums, pickles, vinegar, sardines, soup, vegetables, flour, beef, pork, burgundy, claret, medoc, still hock, champagne, sparkling wines, port, sherry, &c., &c.

Purchasers will have to pay customs duty and other expenses (if any).

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods twist, &c.

10 cases colored prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
On account of the concerned ex Coldstream.
T B I }43—1 bale 10 reams oil damaged printing paper.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1878.

## NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

2 PITCH PINE SPARS, 68 by 18½ and 69 by 16½ ; also 12 ASH OARS, 14, 16 and 12 feet long. Apply to MASTER of Barque Dochra, care of W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of the ABKARI FARMS in KHANDESH is POSTPONED from Monday, the 17th June, to MONDAY, the 1st July 1878.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.

Camp Pachora, 2nd June 1878.

*For Sale at this Office,*

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

NOTICE.

MONS. M. CHARLES, lately arrived from PARIS, has fitted up a GRAND PANORAMA of the Turko-Russian War, the new Paris Exhibition, &c., &c., in the Elphinstone Circle, No. 38, opposite Messrs. Bolton and Co., from MONDAY, 3rd June 1878. CHANGE of PLATES every MONDAY.

Mons. M. Charles will remain in Bombay for a very short time.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class..................One Rupee.
Second Class..................Eight Annas.
Children—Half Price.
Payments at the Door.

SEEDS! SEEDS ! ! SEEDS ! ! ! AND BULBS !

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as, Mango Grafts, Pomeloes, &c.

Price lists can be had P st Free on application.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce ; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce their intention from the 20th May to dispose of all the SURPLUS STOCK of their establishment at a discount of from 10 to 20 per cent on selling prices. Rowland and Co. trust the public will avail themselves of the opportunity now offered.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, &c., for the use of the General Post Office, will be received by the Undersigned on the 15th proximo at (12) twelve o'clock noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500 (Five Hundred), which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by this Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the articles to be supplied and the Forms of Tender can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, General Post Office, 28th May 1878.

DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,

THE invigorating effect of this Medicine since it was first introduced in 1840, under the direction of the late celebrated Physician, Dr. J. R. Chilton, of New York, has been too well known. Sure remedy for mercurial diseases, dysentery, liver complaint, costiveness, and for [illegible]

Sole Agents.
6, Parsee Bazaar Street, opposite Graham's Buildings.

SHIRTS ! SHIRTS ! SHIRTS !

ALEX. ALLAN
BEGS TO DRAW ATTENTION
TO HIS
NEW STOCK
OF
OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTING,
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTING,
FANCY DRESS SHIRTS,
BEST QUALITY,
AND
GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH BOMBAY,
ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM EUROPE,
SHOULD CALL AT
THE LADIES' FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT
FOR
ALL THEIR TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
6, Hummum Street,
FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

ARTICLES ALL READY FOR WEAR.

TRAVELLING HATS.

ULSTERS.

CACHE-POUSSIERE,
Both of Warm and Light Materials.

COMPLETE OUTFITS OF WARM AND LIGHT SHAWLS,
WARM WRAPPS.

FLANNEL AND LIGHT UNDERLINEN.

CHEAP STOCKINGS.

CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

PORTMANTEAUX AND BAGS.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITS READY.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 10TH JUNE 1878.

ALTHOUGH the tendency is to accept the political advices received to-day as a shade less favourable, the fact of the Congress assembling in three days prevents any distinct effect resulting here, but the first news of the deliberations will be anxiously expected, as commercial opinion is by no means unanimous as to the probable result.

Owing to the Whitsuntide holidays we have next to nothing in the shape of fresh mercantile news to notice. In Seeds there is an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed, both on the spot and to arrive, and respecting Cotton we have only the New York telegram of Saturday's date which still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅜ cents per lb. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons:—

| | 1878. | 1877. | 1876. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday's Receipts ...... | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,300 |
| Total since 1st Sept. ...... | 4,165,000 | 3,891,400 | 4,032,400 |

Through Reuter we learn that the "Bank of England will henceforth announce the average instead of the minimum rate of discount, thus competing with the other Banks." The ultimate effect of this on the London Money Market will probably be to ensure a lower average rate of discount, as the Bank hitherto, by adhering to a fixed minimum has in a great measure been out of the Market, especially during the time of cheap money, but when accommodation is scarce we question whether any material difference will be apparent, as the managers will doubtless restrict themselves to the same class of paper as formerly.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at H. O. ............ | Inc. Rs. | 6,87,904 |
| Do. ,, Branches ............ | Dec. ,, | 1,10,079 |
| Other Deposits ............ | Dec. ,, | 14,11,708 |
| Loans ............ | Inc. ,, | 4,72,813 |
| Bills Discounted ............ | Dec. ,, | 8,33,052 |
| Cash with Correspondents ............ | Inc. ,, | 1,47,492 |
| Cash and Currency Notes ............ | Dec. ,, | 4,83,190 |

These movements still show an increase in the trade demand for money, but not for accommodation, and with the prospect of export business being almost suspended in the course of the next few days by the break of the monsoon, it is scarcely probable that rates of discount will undergo any change in the immediate future.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been, if anything, a shade steadier, but very little business has been done, and there is nothing new to report as to the prospective position of the market. A feeling prevails that we have about seen the lowest point of the market for a time, and the Banks favour this view by showing a disposition to draw forward at slightly better than current rates, but on the other hand, there are few believers in any important rise. We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | ......... | 1s. 8 13-32 to 7-16d. | per Re |
| Do. 6 months' sight | .. | 1s. 8 23-32 to ¾d. | ,, |
| Credits, 3 ,, | ......... | 1s. 8 21-32 to 11-16d. | ,, |
| Documents, 3 ,, | ......... | 1s. 8 11-16d. | ,, |

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 per cent. premium; 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unaltered as regards price, but the feeling is not strong, and there are more sellers than buyers at our quotations. Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 95; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103½.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet but firm. Banks are unaltered with the exception of an advance of Re. 1 in Nationals. Land and Press Companies are steady at previous rates. In Spinning and Weaving Companies a firmer feeling prevails, and we notice an advance of Rs. 25 in Dhurrumsey, Great Eastern and Khandeish, Rs. 20 in Colaba, Khutao Muccunjee and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 15 in Jewraz Balloo, and Rs. 5 per share in Mazagon, Nursey and Oriental.

The COTTON MARKET continues very firm at previous prices. The demand for export is not large as people apprehend a break of the monsoon in the course of the next few days, but the available supply is so limited that sellers are pretty well able to dictate their own terms.

SEEDS are steady but unchanged at Rs. 6-11 for Linseed and Rs. 7-10 for Guzerat Rapeseed.

FREIGHTS are unaltered, but dull in the extreme. For steamers we still quote 17s. 6d. per ton for Liverpool and Iron sailing ships nominally quote the same rate although as we said on Saturday shippers of a large quantity could probably command better terms.

PIECE GOODS remain steady at unchanged prices. The market at the moment wears something of a waiting aspect pending the advent of the rains, but should they promise well we might see a material increase in buying.

COALS are dull, and in the absence of business, not quotably altered.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on [illegible]

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital ............ | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities ............ | 21,00,000 | 21,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office ......... | 68,62,879 | 75,50,783 |
| Do do. at Branches ......... | 36,18,745 | 35,08,666 |
| Other Deposits ......... | 1,52,04,585 | 1,37,92,877 |
| Post Bills ......... | 43,263 | 43,392 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn ......... | 5,75,050 | 6,75,423 |
| | 3,84,05,122 | 3,76,71,141 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities ......... | 26,76,628 | 26,76,622 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 20,64,747 | 20,26,813 |
| Loans on Security of do. do. | 51,38,958 | 56,11,771 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn ......... | 4,191 | 4,072 |
| Bills Discounted ......... | 1,31,49,075 | 1,23,16,023 |
| Stamps ......... | 2,971 | 2,986 |
| Dead Stock .........Rs. 5,30,288 | | |
| Amount applied in reduction 1,75,000 | 3,55,288 | 3,55,288 |
| Bullion ......... | | |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents ......... | 2,57,544 | 4,05,046 |
| Cash and Currency Notes ......... | 1,47,55,710 | 1,42,72,520 |
| | 3,84,05,122 | 3,76,71,141 |

## THE MONEY MARKET.

*(Nicholls' & Company, Financial Circular for May.)*

THERE has been no change to speak of in the course of affairs during May, except the rapid accumulation of capital calling for employment at reduced rates, the state of trade being in all quarters entirely without improvement, and no prospect of an early change for the better discernible.

The Bank of Bengal reduced its rate early in the month from 7 to 6 per cent., since which it gradually receded to 4 per cent., the present minimum; and similar reductions have been made by the Banks of Bombay and Madras. Neither the abundance of capital in the market, nor the announcement of a new Loan has perceptibly affected the market, owing to the still unsettled position in Europe, and the unsatisfactory state of affairs thoughout India.

The feature in the market for securities and shares has been sluggishness of business, although prices on the whole have kept firm, and the tone continues good. The absence of all animation, and the want of confidence, has prevented that decided change for the better which usually follows the advent of easy money, especially at a time when the shares of sound and healthy concerns are at quotations so low as to stimulate speculation and tempt investors. The truth is that the depreciation in the price of so many securities has, in a large measure, disheartened owners of stocks, who decline to sell at present rates, and are deterred by the long-continued stagnation from adding to their investments. So soon as a healthy upward tendency or advance discovers itself in the transactions recorded, there will be a readiness to dip in afresh; with healthy competition the advance will be maintained, and the opportunity thus afforded, of reducing the average cost to market value, will assuredly not be lost sight of by holders of scrip.

With respect to the new Loan, it will be remembered that about a year ago, the Government Notification regarding a 4 per cent. Loan for 2½ crores appeared. It exerted no perceptible influence in the price of Government paper, which was at first rather strengthened than otherwise, and the popular opinion was that it would be taken up *at par*. Up to the moment of issue, large transactions took place at Rs. 97-12 to Rs. 98, but tenders were accepted at Rs. 95-4 for seventy per cent. of the entire issue. The consequence was a loss to Government on the principal of Rs. 8,87,000. On the day after the tenders, the new Paper found buyers at Rs. 97, but by the 14th of the following month, the price dropped to Rs. 94-6. The present quotation for 4 per cents. is Rs. 94-12, and, judging from the result of the last Loan tenderers at Rs. 99 (or thereabouts) for the new 4½ per cents,—may probably be successful, but so much depends on outside influence, that it is difficult to conjecture what the result may be. It may not be uninteresting to recall the market rates prevailing at the time of issue, and accepted tenders of former loans, with a view to guide expectant tenderers.

| Loan. | Amount. | Interest. | Market rate. | Taken up at |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1869 | 2 crores | 4 per cent. | 95 12 0 | 90 0 0 |
| 1874 | 2¼ ,, | 4 ,, | 104 8 0 | 102 12 9 |
| 1875 | 2½ ,, | 4 ,, | 102 8 0 | 102 3 8 |

Prices rose soon after tenders were accepted as follows:—

1869 loan from Rs. 90 0 0 to Rs. 94 8 0
1874 ,, ,, 102 12 9 to ,, 105 4 0

and in

1875 *fell* from Rs. 102 3 8 to Rs. 101 10 0

It must be borne in mind that the Bank's minimum rate of interest was in each of these years much higher than it is at present. In 1869 and 1874 it was 7 per cent., in 1875, 9 per cent., now 4 per cent.

During the month the all-important Exchange question has again been brought up for discussion, and the opinion which some two years ago first began to gain ground amongst business men—viz., that were Government to suspend for a time the coinage of silver on behalf of private individuals, and to stop all advances upon silver bullion the rate of exchange would rise materially eventually to par, in view of the fact that the remittances to India are largely in excess of the Council Drafts, as proved by the heavy shipments of specie to this country, noticed later on. A very interesting and important paper on the subject, by Colonel J. T. Smith was read before the Society of Arts on the 29th March, and the suggestions set forth therein will doubtless elicit the special attention of all interested in the subject; as they have for some time that of the Indian authorities. They give ground for the belief that ere long the loss by Exchange, now experienced by Indian traders, will be obviated, and the embarrassments, caused be constant and uncertain fluctuations in the rate, removed by special legislation on the subject of silver coinage.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship JOHN O'GAUNT, 1,275 tons, Captain W. Lyall, will sail to-day for Manilla, in ballast.

THE ship NEARCHUS, 1,287 tons, Captain B. D. Baxter, will sail to-day for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE ship BRITISH STATESMAN, 1,262 tons, Captain E. J. Malony, will sail to-day for Singapore, in ballast.

THE ship LENNOX, 1,233 tons, Captain R. J. Henderson, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE ship ANNIE REED, 747 tons, Captain A. Crowell, will sail to-day for New York, via Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE brig KEERATA ROODRIN, 155 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Cochin, 23rd May, brought a general cargo.

THE s.s. SHADWAN, 992 tons, Captain J. R. Kennerley, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Bussorah, 29th May, with a general cargo, and 20 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 7th June, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut. R. S. Graves, 83rd Regt., and 27 deck passengers.

THE s.s. COUSETT, 1,104, tons, Captain C. P. Clarke, which arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Compta, 6th June, brought a cargo of 3,678 packages cotton, and 43 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE BARQUE FLUELIN, 498 tons, Captain R. Livingston, which arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Bassein, 23rd April, brought a cargo of 5,000 bags rice, 10,000 baskets paddy, and 20 empty casks. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. TANJORE, 1,403 tons, Captain W. W. Fentiman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, &c., with Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Adams and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Heckles, Mr. Byers, Mr. Kopeck, Mr. Crockwell, and Mr. Clarke.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. s. GWALIOR 1,720 tons, Captain J. C. Babot, which arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from China, &c., brought the China Mails and two European gentlemen and two Natives as passengers, and the following cargo:—From Shanghai—431 packages tea, and 2 packages ponges, 11 packages silk, 1 box gold, and 1 package fruit. From Hongkong.—25 bales silk wase, 47 cases silk piece goods, 167 packages silk, 1 package ponges, 186 boxes umbrellas, 18 packages papers, 5 boxes white copper, 1,671 packages sugar, 196 cases glass bangles, 27 cases false pearls, 63 cases glass beads, 29 packages chinaware, 36 packages vermillion, 78 packages sundries, 7 packages brass leaves, 102 cases preserves, 4 packages munsal, 122 bundles matting, 10 cases fans, 11 packages china roots, 75 packages cassia, 244 packages tea, 3 cases arsenic, 440 packages sugarcandy, 4 cases cigars, 52 cases fire crackers, 6 packages cotton waste, 1,800 jars, and 3 packages specie. From Penang.—150 slabs tin, and 1,722 packages sugar. From Singapore.—107 bags betelnuts, 13 cases mace, 4,590 bundles rattans, 171 baskets dammer, 9 bags rice, 252 slabs tin, 88 bags nutmegs, 110 cases lac, 4 bundles E. teeth, 1 package oil, 2 bags pea 75 cases benzoin, 2 bundles garrow wood, 5 cases cigar, 2 packages pumeto fruit, and 50 packages fireclay.

## DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. *ZAMBESI*, 1,540 tons, Captain A. Symons, saild yesterday for China with China Mails, and with a cargo of 1,354½ chests opium, 219 bales cotton, and 1,318 bales twist, and Mrs. Naizer for Galle as a passenger.

ARRIVALS.

| June. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Shadwan (s) ......... | Kennerley ... | Bussorah, May 29. |
| 10 | Vingorla (s) ......... | Dougherty ... | Kurrachee, June 7. |
| | Tanjore (s) ......... | Fentiman ..... | Melbourne, May 15. |

DEPARTURES.

| June. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destinations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Cape Finester......... | Robertson ... | Falmouth. |
| | Picton Castle ......... | Bates ......... | Java. |
| | Camorin ......... | Major......... | Charleston. |
| | Dunloe ......... | Ure ......... | Calcutta. |
| | Zambesi (s) ......... | Symons ...... | China. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Nearchus, Baxter, to Amsterdam.
Ship British Statesman, Malony, to Singapore.
Ship John O. Gaunt, Lyall, to Manilla.
Ship Anni Reed, Crowell, to New York.
Ship Lennox, Henderson, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Shadwan, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Gwalior, to Southampton.
Steamer Chinsura, to Coast and Calcutta.

## CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.
6 Jorawur............ ......Meyler ........ ——, Feb 16.

DEPARTURES.
June 6.—Steameri Reliance and Sir John Lawrence. Ship Majestic.

VESSELS SPOKEN.
By Jorawur—16th May, Penthesilia in lat 14 S.

## MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.
8 Ava (s)............ ........ Bombay.
Mahratta (s)............ ........ Calcutta.
8 Sulina ............ ........ British Island.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Rydall Hall s—2 cases plate glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.
Craigforth s—88 pags lead, Abdoolabhoy Goolamhoosein.
Jeanie Dauglas, 40 cases bird shots, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthuckey; 125 runlets tar, Oomersey Premjee; 35 casks tar and 16 casks coal pitch, Peerbhoy Huckimchund.
Lock Ranza, 10 packages lamp blocks, Tyebally Mahamedally.
Stockbridge, 180 boxes windowglass, Fazulally Moosabhoy.
British Statesman, 30 cases gin, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.
Australia s, 100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Precursior s, 100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Union, 50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Faune, 25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

The following cases of wine and spirits were passed from the Custom House from the 3rd April to 30th May 1878, by Cutler, Palmer & Co:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | cases | champagne | per steamer | Nizam. |
| 24 | ,, | sherry | | Do. |
| 1 | qr cask | sherry, | Ditto | Khiva. |
| 3 | cases | light chablis, | Ditto | Do. |
| 13 | ,, | cognac, | Ditto | Cheaps. |
| 20 | ,, | champagne, | Ditto | Cervin. |
| 40 | ,, | claret, | Ditto | Hindoostan. |
| 3 | ,, | port, | Ditto | Do. |
| 10 | ,, | brandy, | Ditto | Atholl. |
| 40 | ,, | brandy, | Ditto | City of Poona. |
| 25 | ,, | brandy, | Ditto | Stelvio. |
| 15 | ,, | still hock, | Ditto | Do. |
| 10 | ,, | champagne, | Ditto | Hindoostan. |
| 3 | qr casks | sherry, | Ditto | S. Leaven. |
| 1 | qr casks | sherry, | Ditto | Kashgar. |
| 33 | cases | claret, | Ditto | Hindoostan. |
| 31 | ,, | champagne, | Ditto | Do. |
| 10 | ,, | still hock, | Ditto | Do. |
| 26 | ,, | sherry, | Ditto | Do. |
| 15 | ,, | claret, | Ditto | Do. |
| 1 | qr cask | sherry, | Ditto | Do. |
| 35 | cases | brandy, | Ditto | Kashgar. |
| 24 | ,, | sherry, | Ditto | Do. |
| 1 | butt | sherry, | Ditto | S. Leaven. |
| 56 | cases | brandy, | Ditto | Nizam. |
| 1 | hhd. | brandy, | Ditto | Do. |
| 12 | cases | whisky, | Ditto | Cervin. |
| 12 | ,, | champagne, | Ditto | Do. |
| 22 | ,, | sherry, | Ditto | Do. |
| 10 | ,, | claret, | Ditto | Do. |
| 445 | ,, | brandy, | Ditto | Parsee. |
| 100 | ,, | brandy, | Ditto | Hindoostan. |
| 50 | ,, | brandy, | Ditto | B. Statesman. |
| 55 | ,, | cognac, | Ditto | Zambesi. |
| 50 | ,, | sherry, | Ditto | Sion. |
| 3 | ,, | cognac, | Ditto | Do. |
| 23 | ,, | port, | Ditto | Deccan. |
| 31 | ,, | champagne, | Ditto | Hindoostan. |
| 4 | ,, | claret, | Ditto | Do. |
| 1 | qr cask | wine, | Ditto | Do. |
| 4 | cases | whisky, | Ditto | Do. |
| 30 | ,, | brandy, | Ditto | S. Leaven. |
| 50 | ,, | sherry, | Ditto | Do. |
| 10 | ,, | claret, | Ditto | Do. |
| 10 | ,, | port, | Ditto | Do. |
| 5 | ,, | gin, | Ditto | Khiva. |
| 20 | ,, | champagne, | Ditto | Do. |
| 6 | ,, | sherry, | Ditto | Do. |
| 7 | ,, | claret, | Ditto | Do. |
| 10 | ,, | srt noppr, | Ditto | Do. |
| 2 | hhd. | cognac, | Ditto | Nizam. |
| 36 | cases | port, | Ditto | Kashgar. |
| 9 | ,, | cognac, | Ditto | Do. |
| 1 | hhd. | claret, | Ditto | Do. |
| 22 | cases | port, | Ditto | Teheran. |
| 20 | ,, | cognac, | Ditto | Do. |
| 1 | qr cask | sherry, | Ditto | Do. |

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Indiana s—18 cwts B horns and 10 bales hides, Meetha Munjee; 1,600 cwts bones, Killick, Nixon and Co; 120 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talab Arbee; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 562½ cwts myrabollams, Shamjee Veerjee.
Rajpoot, 860 cwts myrabollams, Ruttonsee Poonsee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 105 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 38 bales wool, Dhumraj Ameermull; 102 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee; 697½ cwts myrabollams, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.
Rydall Hall s—400 cwts hemp string, Hormusjee Muncherjee; 76 bales hemp, Manuckjee Shapoorjee; 3½ cwts orchillaweed and 27 bales wool, Candass Dhurumdass; 45 bales wool, Tricumdass Amersee; 35 bales wool, Nuthoo Laljee; 63 bales wool, Govindjee Mahadewjee; 1 bale wool and 450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 775 bales cotton Peel Cassels and Co; 1 bale cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 128 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal; 10 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 85 bales jute, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 9 cwts coir, Kanjee Rawjee; 38 bales wool, Virsibhoy Vully; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur; 51 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass; 325 cwts B Horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 400 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 172 bales cotton, Bhojraz Nurpall and Co; 120 cwts turmeric, Gangjee Kutchra; 7 bales hides, Baboolbhoy Bhagoobhoy; 58 cwts coir yarn. E H Haroon.

FOR LONDON.
Gwalior s—100 bales hides, Abramovitz and Co; 17 bales skins, Vanna Ana S M S and Co; 7 cases fishmaws Mittia Munjee; 109 cwts cuscus roots and 30 cwts coolfa, Fuckeermahamed Munjee; 250 bales cotton, 372 bags coffee and 142 bags ginger, P and O S N Co; 66½ cwts myrabolams, Forbes and Co; 7 bales cotton, Dawoodbhoy Hussum; 5 cwts E teeth, Surriff Durvesh; 5 bales skins, Goolamhoos in Mahomed; 208½ cwts B horns, Hassum Noormahamed; 8 cases fishmaws and 10 cwts D Horns, Fazul Mahamed Dama; 8 cases fishmaws and 7 bales carpets, Alladin Mamed Dama; 22½ cwts India rubburs, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy; 9 bales skins, Nama Shaik Abdool Cadur Mureer.

FOR NEW YORK.
Annie Reed, 2 bundles coir matting, C W Dow.

FOR DUNKIRK.
John Howard s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.
Moel Ellian, 1,500 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.
Zodiac, 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Mongolia s—200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Memfi s—200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Monockjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Memfi s—111 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.
Memfi s—2 ports koolfa oil and 1 pot sandalwood oil, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.
Memfi s—4 pots sandalwood oil, Hajee Mahamed Ebram and M Jaffer.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Chinsura s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, Mamed Nensee.

FOR HONGKONG.
Zambesie s—2½ cwts E teeth and 10 bales twist, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy; 217½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 7 chests opium, M S Gubbay; 4 chests opium, Roognath Juggonath; 12 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 25 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Zambesi s—4 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 102½ chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peer bhoy; 45½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 13 chests opium, E J Abraham; 8 chests opium, Roognath Jugganath,

## HIGH COURT—11TH JUNE.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

515-77—Lynch and Tobin—Govindas Boolakhidas vs Joravurmull Heemutram and others—J C Cama, Macfarlane and Green.
415-77—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomed Hajee A'ly vs The Frere S and W Co. Ld—Macfarlane and Green.
718-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vunmalee Withuldas and anothers vs Hurjeewan Mohundass and others—Macfarlane, G Ardaseer, H Muljee and B.
756-77—Shapurjee and T—Kursetjee Rustomjee C and others vs Kessowjee Jadowjee—Craigie, Lynch and O.
43-78—J C Cama—Ambabai vs Tatia Aylajee—Nanu and H.

EXTRAORDINTRY JURISDICTION.

175-77—Macfarlane and G—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia vs Anundrao Damothur Senay—H Bicknell.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

475-77—Macfarlane and G—Laljee Veerjee vs Muncherjee Rustomjee B.
16-78—In person—Hormusjee Pestonjee F vs Nanabhoy Framjee.
33-78—Rimington, H and C—Huridass Premjee and others vs Dorabjee Pestonjee.
102-78—M M Munshi—Chunabasapa Veli vs Dhulaps Deyapa Bali—Ardaseer and H.
166-78—Jefferson and P—Hajee Ebrahim B vs Hajee Ali Mahomed, &c., and others.
176-78—Rimington, H and L—Nathoo Laljee and others vs Ebrahim Ramjee and another.

For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Bhunsally Moorarjee vs Bhut Canjee Jadowjee.

LONG CAUSES.

505-77—Macfarlane and G—Cassidass Munshukram vs Vajeshunker—Bhaishunker N.
478-74—Bhaishunker N—Goculdass Currumsey vs The New P G B Co—Shapurjee and T.
799-77—M H Khan—Cowasjee Merwanjee vs Sutkell Succooba.
689-77—Mr Turner—Sudanund Shricrustnajee vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Jefferson and P.
770-73—Bhaishunker N—Khimjee Jairam vs Jumnabai widow —Shamrao P.
25-78—Mr Bicknell—Kursondass Narayen and another vs Kessowjee Jadhowjee and others—Craigie, L and O and Bhaishunker N.
29-78—Bhaishunker N—Luxmondass Rowjee vs Bhanjee Jootha and others—Rimington, H and C.
324-77—Ardasir and H—Bachoobai and others vs Dossabhoy Hormusjee.
48-78—Ardasir and H—Laljee Kutchra and another vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.
17-78—Pestonjee K—Sunabai and another vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee C—Muljee and B.
500-77—Craigie, L and O—Dinshaw Manockjee and another M Framjee Cama—Ardaseer and H.
634-77—Ardaseer and H—M F Cama vs D Maneckjee Petit and another.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

108-77—In person—Bhugwandass Pranjeewandass vs J Hemjee.
32-78—Craigie L and O—T Learmonth vs Thakar Lilladhur K —Lynch and T.
177-78—J C Cama—Ramnarayen Dayaram and another vs B Pokarram and another.
191-78—Mr Turner—T M Hurreedass and others vs Assanund Tricumdass.
199-78—Macfarlane and G—Shaik Tyeb Mahomed Ally Ebrahim Oosman—Bhaishunker. N.
206-78—Prescot and W Ranubai vs M Nusserwanjee G and others.
214-78—Bhaishunker N—Shrimon Goswanee, &c., vs Goswee Shri Girdhurlaljee, &c—Remington, H and C.
220-78—Macfarlane and G—Hajee Haroon, &c., vs Esmail Hajee and Abdool, &c—Mr Turner.
232-78—Macfarlane and G—Maharaja Mahim Sagur, &c., vs Vurdhman Panachuud and others.

LONG CAUSES.

173-78—Jefferson and P—Cursetjee R Wadia and others vs Framjee R Wadia and others—Jefferson and P.
113-78—Macfarlane and G—Marwady Pacha Tega vs Memon Ebrahim Oosman—Bhaishunker N.
125-78—Khunderao M—Shaik Oosman bin Sullamon, &c. vs Shaik Cassum Moonshi—Tyabjee and S.
128-78—In person—Posha Gowar M and others vs Mahadoo Naug M—Prescot and W.
131-78—Craign L and O—James Bovis and others vs Archibald Buchanan—Jefferson and P.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 9th June 1878.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ............ | 29·736 |
| Temperature of the Air............ | 88·7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer............ | 80·1 |
| Dew Point ............ | 77·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air ............ | ·694 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). | 3·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)...... | 93·2 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ... | 83·4 |
| General Direction of wind......WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW, W. | |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours............ | 253 |
| Fall of Rain ............ | 0·00 |

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Graves, Lieut. 83rd Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—June 10.

Gunter, Capt, 73rd Regt, on sick leave, to Colombo.
Graves, Lieut, 83rd Regt, on duty, to Poona.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

Mr S E Wilmot, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bahraich and Gonda Division, three months' privilege leave.

The Rev J W Young, Chaplain, Moradabad, privilege leave for three months.

The Rev A Quinlan to be Chaplain of Chunar.

Mr N A Graydon, Executive Engineer, is appointed to the temporary charge of the Bhogulpur Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

Lieut E W Creaswell, R E, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to hold temporary charge of the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

## CALENDAR FOR JUNE, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ............ 15th, 4h. 42·3m. A.M.

| Date. | Remarks. | Sun rises. A.M. | Sun sets. P.M. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Tues. 11 | St. Barnabas. | 5 24 | 6 35 | 8 23 m<br>8 1 a | 1 42 m<br>2 18 a |
| Wed 12 | 1st Summer Ember day English Mail expected. | 5 24 | 6 35 | 9 21 m<br>8 54 a | 2 33 m<br>3 16 a |
| Th. 13 | ...... | 5 24 | 6 35 | 10 17 m<br>9 48 a | 3 26 m<br>4 13 a |
| Fri. 14 | 2nd Summer Ember day | 5 24 | 6 36 | 11 4 m<br>10 40 a | 4 14 m<br>5 5 a |
| Sat. 15 | 3rd Summer Ember day | 5 24 | 6 36 | 11 53 m<br>11 28 a | 5 4 m<br>5 52 a |
| Sun. 16 | Trinity Sunday. | 5 24 | 6 36 | 0 31 m<br>... | 5 47 m<br>6 36 a |
| Mon. 17 | ...... | 5 24 | 6 37 | 0 11 m<br>1 9 a | 6 28 m<br>7 16 a |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

WILKINSON—June 6th, at Bellary, the wife of A. T. Wilkinson, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GARRETT—June 6th, at Bangalore, of congestion of the brain, Norman Cecil Clutton, the infant son of Philip and Mary Garrett.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1878.

IF Lord Beaconsfield has any taint of superstition in his character, he must feel very uneasy under the praises showered upon him by his admirers in England and on the Continent for the great diplomatic triumph he is supposed to have won, and must wish they had the sense to reserve their congratulations till the Congress is over. The *Morning Post* already invests him with "the highest dignities," whatever they may be,—we should think he will hardly care for a Dukedom, and will prefer to found a new order of nobility by being created a Prince of the Empire,—but there is many a slip between the cup and the lip, and peace is not yet assured to Europe. We may take it for granted that England and Russia have agreed upon a certain programme; and, if it be the case, as the *Post* asserts, that Russia has agreed to restore to Turkey the line of the Balkans with the fortresses of Schumla and Varna, and not to press her claim to Batoum, it must be admitted that she has made very substantial modifications in the Treaty of San Stefano, and that public feeling in England will probably be satisfied with such concessions. On the other hand, Austria is evidently alarmed and irritated by the discovery that England, tired of waiting on her, has quietly made an arrangement with Russia which will secure to the latter Power the control of the lower Danube, for we suppose that Lord Beaconsfield has abandoned Roumanian Bessarabia and the Danubian fortresses to Russia as the price of the concessions made to Turkey. We doubt, too, if the Turks themselves will be pleased with an amended treaty which, while far more favourable to them than the Treaty of San Stefano, must be a practical recognition of the fact that their Empire in Europe has departed from them. They may keep a little more territory than Russia proposed to leave to them, but they cannot be blind to the advance which their great enemy will have made, with the consent of all Europe, from the Pruth to the Balkans; and it is certain that England will be obliged to redeem her promises to the Greeks by persuading the Congress to grant them privileges which will still further weaken the decaying Ottoman Empire. Although, then, a compromise may now be patched up, it will be no more a settlement of the Eastern Question than the cession of Lombardy in 1859 by Austria was a settlement of the Italian question. Russia has been compelled by the opposition of England to pause in her victorious advance on Constantinople, just as the army of Napoleon III. was stopped in its march on Venice by the threatened interference of the German Confederation; but she has shaken the Turkish power to its foundation, has loaded it with debt, and left it a prey to elements of disorder which will ensure its speedy dissolution. This is not a settlement which anyone desired, and it will be full of anxiety and peril for English interests. There can be no real peace in the East till either Russia or England has gained possession of Constantinople and established there a strong government in place of the rotten Turkish *régime*. Lord Beaconsfield had the opportunity of fighting this inevitable war for supremacy with all the chances in his favour six weeks ago, when he should have followed up Lord Salisbury's circular despatch by sending forward troops to occupy Gallipoli. That opportunity he let slip, and now any truce he makes will simply have the effect of putting off the struggle for a few years. The revelations just made of the spread of Socialism in Germany show that England, besides maintaining her own interests, would have been hailed as the Liberator of the Continent of Europe, if, by destroying the military strength of Russia, she had struck a deadly blow at the autocratic system of government which now weighs so oppressively on most of the nations of Europe. Socialism is the natural reaction from the iron rule of the Bismarcks and Gortschakoffs, which makes men desperate by imposing on Europe under the form of a conscription a modern kind of slavery quite as odious as the villeinage of mediæval times. It is just as great an evil for the industrious peasant or artisan to be forced to give up the best years of his youth to military service in an imperial or national standing army, as it was to be obliged to follow to the field some warlike lord. No nation can long bear with patience the terrible strain of this perpetual tax of blood; and mutual disarmament would be the best means of preventing the spread of those anarchical doctrines which find their most willing disciples among the victims of military tyrannies. The exhaustion of Russia would, by compelling her to cease keeping in arms a host of nearly a million of men, have been a first and great step towards this desired consummation.

YESTERDAY we mentioned that a correspondent had informed us that relapsing fever does exist in the famine districts, but that, it being a new disease, time and skill are required for its detection. If it can be confidently said that it exists, then it must have been detected already, and the public ought to have heard something more about it than Dr. MacDonald's statement that he had looked for it but could not find it. However, the existence or non-existence of this disease, which is now generally known as famine fever, is not the only question of interest in connection with the present condition of the famine districts, and the other questions to which we allude are in this respect more satisfactory than the famine fever question, that we possess a good deal of definite information regarding them. In his last, and most valuable letter to a contemporary, Dr. MacDonald makes a number of important statements, and as they appear to be made in a spirit of perfect fairness, we think that they may be accepted as a good standard by which the independent public may now judge approximately of the actual condition of the famine districts and the results of the famine. We can well imagine that the Deccan and Khandeish Relief Committee will not feel particularly pleased with their delegate's report. They sent Dr. MacDonald out, as it were, to bless them and their pre-conceived opinions, and lo! he has turned round and practically cursed them entirely. If the Committee, however, feel disappointed, and disposed to hanker after the exaggerated statements of their original reporter Mr. Daval, the fact need not particularly pain Dr. MacDonald, who may console himself with the reflection that he has performed a difficult task with the utmost conscientiousness and without the slightest predisposition to argue on behalf of one class more than another. The Committee, if they are wise, will accept Dr. MacDonald's conclusions and recognise the fact [illegible] they themselves have the credit of instituting, has shown there is no good reason for making the famine appear worse than it really was or for feeling particularly alarmed at the future prospects of the Deccan.

Dr. MacDonald says, regarding the figures collected by Mr. Daval, that he knows nothing about their accuracy as they were collected in the Kulludghee district, which he did not visit. He himself collected statistics in the Sholapore districts, getting his information from the koolkurnies, who are supposed to keep the records of the villages in the Deccan. As Mr. Daval accompanied Dr. MacDonald in the tour of the latter through the Sholapore districts, and must have given him a great deal of information about his own method of investigation in Kulludghee, it is a pity that Dr. MacDonald has not stated whether Mr. Daval got his figures also from the authentic records of the koolkurnies. Probably Mr. Daval did, but it would have been more satisfactory to the public if they knew definitely whether such was the method of his investigation or not, as if he did not get access to the koolkurnies' records, the gravest doubts must attach to his figures—figures to which a good deal of importance has been attached by those persons who feel interested in condemning the strictness of the famine policy pursued by the local Government. Dr. MacDonald of course found many traces of the famine. He saw deserted hovels which had been allowed to fall into ruins, and he learned of many families in which the head had either been cut down by disease or had run away and left his wife and children, in miserable circumstances, to find an existence in the best way they could. He also found many families left intact, and others in which deaths had occurred from diseases, such as cholera, which have no necessary connection with famine. These things are just what might have been expected. The people of the Deccan have passed through a terrible calamity, and partly from their own fault, partly also from their gross ignorance of the methods by which the authorities were attempting to save their lives, they suffered severely; indeed, it would have been impossible for six millions of people to pass through such a trial unscathed unless the whole of the revenues of the country had been sacrificed on their behalf. The point of interest for consideration is, what was the actual mortality? Dr. MacDonald's inquiries place the apparent mortality at between 15 per cent. and 40 per cent., whereas it will be remembered that Mr. Daval's figures showed an average mortality of something like 40 per cent. Dr. MacDonald's figures, however, relate only to the population now existant in certain villages and the population that existed in them before the famine, and when it was only natural for the people in severely distressed districts to proceed elsewhere in search of food and employment, it would be too large an assumption to believe that the difference between past and present populations has been caused entirely by mortality. Officials have from time to time recorded the fact of considerable immigrations into their districts, and it is well-known that large numbers of people came down to Bombay, where they obtained employment either in mills or as labourers on the dock works and elsewhere. Doing well here, the majority of these people would not think of returning to their native villages out of which they had been driven by distress and poverty. When our special correspondent visited the native town last year he found the comparatively few houses he visited in only one district of the city crowded with immigrants, and the municipal authorities are at the present moment convinced that within the last two years the population of Bombay has been enormously increased. We observe that Dr. MacDonald is inclined to believe that many of the former villagers of Sholapore are now to be found on the Ghauts. This is a natural enough supposition. When the plains were arid, the Ghauts far away held out prospects of pasturage, and many a villager proceeded thither with his cattle, and was able to obtain water together with a scanty but sure food supply. The moisture of the hills secures them a richer soil than the Deccan level, and this fact would induce an emigrant cultivator to remain there altogether if previous periods of distress had disgusted him with his own village. Dr. MacDonald's remarks on the general subject are worth reproduction—

"In the taluka of Sangola the numbers of the village of Savé fell, during the same period, if the statistics given by the kulkarni are to be relied on, so low as to show the population in July 1877 to be *forty* per cent. lower than in July 1876. That I believe to be a much higher percentage than that of most of the villages. Are we to conclude that the difference in the census taken in these two years represents the number of deaths? To do so would, I believe, be jumping not only to doubtful, but to unwarranted conclusions. Even in the village of Wagholi, where the percentage of loss was small, we discovered, in the course of our enquiries, that there were individuals, and occasionally even families, that had gone to the ghats; that news had been received of them; and that they were going to remain where they were. We heard of others, too, who had gone to other villages, and who showed no inclination to return. Of some no word whatever had been received, and therefore it was still unknown whether they were alive or dead. Favourable then as fifteen per cent. of loss may appear, even that percentage is greater than the death-rate has been: and in villages where the percentage of difference is much greater it is quite possible that a large number of those who had wandered away to more favoured spots have continued to live on in their new homes. In these circumstances, then, it is not possible, from such imperfect data as the bald statement of the census numbers, to arrive at accurate conclusions. Government possesses, of course, fuller information, and were it to publish what it really knows I believe much of the disquietude that has been caused would pass away."

This appreciation of the importance of the emigration question in any attempt to solve the famine problem is fairer and more sensible than the conduct of those people who appear to find intense satisfaction in making the famine mortality as great as possible; who accept Mr. Daval's figures with avidity, and ignore every circumstance by which their importance may be mitigated; who, in short, where mortality statistics are concerned, are very much like the "vulture with the jaded appetite" about which our local contemporary was so eloquent the other day in its best Tartuffe vein.

The information which Dr. MacDonald has been able to gather about the revenue assessments is not without interest, as it shows that there is a fear entertained by many of the villagers that in villages which are absolutely unable to pay their debts to Government, the authorities will "exact their pound of flesh"—that is to say, sell up everything the cultivators possess and then resume the land. We do not believe, however, that the Government of Bombay will do anything of the kind. Sir Richard Temple's speech at Nassick was a distinct promise that great consideration would be given to the condition of those landholders who have unavoidably fallen behind in their assessment payments, and if any officious mamlutdar has already violated the spirit of this just and humane assurance by issuing threatening circulars to people whose means are notoriously inadequate to the State demands made upon them his proceedings will not be permitted to go further than the mere threat. It appears that the villages in the Sholapore and Sangola talookas are the furthest behind in their assessments, whilst the villages round Pandharpore, which Dr. MacDonald expected to find very badly off, have, generally, been able to pay the two years' assessment. The village of Wagholi, in the Sholapore talooka, has been one of the worst in regard to its payment of assessments, as of the two years' assessments it has only been able to pay a little over 22 per cent. In the Sangola talooka it is said that the villagers were much alarmed by circulars "which had been, or were being, or "were about to be issued by the mamlutdar "to the defaulters warning them that unless "they paid up their assessment Government "would seize the land and sell it by auction. I "did not myself see any of these circulars, but "Mr. Daval assured me that he had seen them "and read them." If they had not been issued it is strange how Mr. Daval came to read them; but in any case, if the cultivators are unable to pay, the issue of such circulars is extremely injudicious, and we agree with Dr. MacDonald that "the subordinate officials who are specially "employed in collecting the assessment may be "labouring under some delusion as to the real "intentions of Government." With his conspicuous desire to be candid, Dr. MacDonald mentions that Government is not dealing arbitrarily with the cultivators elsewhere—Omergaum, for instance, in which the collection of the assessment has been postponed for a year, "which "may be taken as a proof that there is no intention of being severe upon those who are really "unable to pay." But Sir Richard Temple's Nassick promises were too emphatic to admit of any doubt that the Bombay Government perceives it would be the worst possible policy, even from a pecuniary point of [illegible] to proceed to extreme measures against cultivators who, though unable to pay their assessments this year, may very well be able to do so next year if they are not entirely crushed by injudicious and remorseless tax collectors.

## STRANDING OF THE SHIP CARLOTTA.

A SPECIAL telegram, which we print elsewhere informs us that the ship Carlotta, bound to Kurrachee from Cochin, has gone on shore at the mouth of the Indus, and that the Amberwitch from Kurrachee has been unable to render her any assistance. The tug Dagmar is, we hear, under orders to leave Bombay to go to the aid of the Carlotta.

## THE QUESTION OF DISRATING ON BOARD SHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In looking over your papers, I find in your issue of the 30th ultimo a case of considerable importance to the officers and engineers of the mercantile marine, as to whether a ship master can reduce a certificated officer or engineers, (for if he can reduce one, he can reduce the other) to the position of an A. B. or O. S., and in the case of an engineer to a fireman This case, I am sorry to say, was decided against the officer in question. However, I should be glad if you would allow me space in your journal to mention a case of the same nature that was decided against a ship master in the port of London.

This gallant "ship master" commanded at this time a ship in the Australian trade, and whilst beating out of the English Channel, for some inconceivable cause or other, "except malice," reduced the chief officer to an A. B. and ordered him into the forecastle. On the ship's arrival at Australia, the chief officer instituted proceedings against the "ship master," and the same state yarn of incompetency was brought forward, ending the proceedings in favour of the "ship master." The ship sailed for Calcutta, with the chief officer still an A. B. under protest, and on her arrival at that port the same proceedings were taken, but again decided in favour of the "ship master." The ship sailed for London, with the chief officer in the same capacity, and I feel proud to say, that in London, the High Court did not agree with either the law or justice administered in Australia or India, and was good enough to inform this British lion that the chief officer was created such by a board of competent seaman examiners representing the British Government—a much higher authority than himself, and that without a trial by a competent Marine Court of Inquiry no certificated officer could be reduced or degraded, and the jury were good enough (God bless them!) to inform this ship master that he must pay to the injured officer £1,500 with costs. Considering the sort of men that we have in command of some of our merchant ships, I think it only just that this same law should remain unaltered by a Bombay Magistrate.

This officer that is now doing his fourteen days' "hard labour," I understand, holds a first mate's certificate of competency, granted by the Board of Trade; before he could obtain this certificate, he would have to show that he had served successfully as second mate for twelve months, and the fact of his holding a certificate as first mate, qualifies him, and on the authority of the Supreme Government of England, to sail in that capacity in any ship. It seems more than strange to me that the testimony of his ability by the Board of Trade should be disbelieved and cast aside for that of his prosecutor and another man's—that also reduces his officers whenever he may think fit—and the poor fellow sent to jail with hard labour for being incompetent to serve as third officer of a sailing ship. Magistrates that think themselves right in this matter would do well to read a Board of Trade certificate of competency, and see on whose testimony they are given, before they send another first mate to jail for being incompetent to serve as a third mate, or through such means. It is now too late to do anything for this abused man, but his time is nearly up; and if I mistake not, he will still refuse to do duty in any other capacity than that for which he shipped. Then will be the time for all men holding certificates to come forward for their own benefit and that of the service injured to have this matter fairly tested, by sending their mates, even if they cannot come themselves, and I should be glad if some gentleman would come forward to set a subscription agoing, ("a ship master prefered") either by calling a meeting of officers on the *maidan*, or with permission, in the Officers' Quarters of the Sailors' Home. Many men that are now serving as masters may be compelled again to serve as mates, and with all tyrannical shippers a question like this but they should be taught to use the paltry power they possess, without malice or for mercenary motives and their duty towards those serving under them as certificated officers should not be left open. B. A. D.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. It action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandez & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shirreffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; and dealers in all principal Towns.—[ADVT.]

## RELAPSING FEVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With regard to your easy solution, in the leading article in Saturday's *Bombay Gazette*, of the difficulties with which the villagers in the Deccan will have to contend when the monsoon sets in, I fear very much that you are greatly underrating these difficulties. A few men may get employment soon, but the time when the field operations will open up, to the widowed and deserted women and their families, opportunities for winning their bread, lies far ahead of the burst of the monsoon. I have already stated that the people cannot lay in a store of the seeds which they are using for food. It takes a good day's work to gather sufficient for a day's supply: few or more are able to do more.

The harmless amenities of the concluding paragraph of your article would not of themselves call for remark on my part. It so happens, however, that, through the kindness of a friend, I have had an opportunity of reading the Health Officer's Report, and as Dr. Weir has given *in extenso* the prominent parts of the report of the enquiry made last year into the nature of the prevailing fever—and I find there some fresh materials of a somewhat remarkable character—perhaps you will permit me to say something on that all-important subject.

You call me a man of prejudices. It so happens that, when the subject first came before the public, I took the common and popular view that the fever was not and could not be relapsing fever. Towards the end of the month of April of last year I fell compelled, by the force of the facts which thrust themselves on my attention, to give up the popular and take the unpopular view. The cases which were treated in connection with the Medical Mission presented the usual well-marked phenomena which are characteristic of relapsing fever. I had also conclusive evidence of the contagiousness of the disease. I traced its spread from one to another of the poor wretches who had taken up their abode in stables near Girgaum: I found it spreading from one member of a family to another. In the sweepers' quarter in Grant Road there is one small room in which four men lived. I traced the fever in its circuit through the dwellers in that room. What was remarkable was the fact of the disease running an almost synchronous course in two of the men. With such facts as these I could not but conclude that it was relapsing fever I had to deal with, and so I gave up what was the really prejudiced view.

I observe that, with reference to this fever question, you use the name of Dr. Hunter and Government, as interchangeable terms. If you are correct in doing so that throws the onus of the ill-starred Government Resolution of last year upon Dr. Hunter's shoulders. That Resolution in any case was probably framed from Dr. Hunter's Report on the Report of the Committee of Enquiry, to some points in which I should like to call attention.

The 49 cases examined by the Committee were classified by them as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fever of relapsing type ......... | 12 |
| Intermittents ......... | 3 |
| Remittents......... | 7 |
| Undecided ......... | 27 |
| Total......... | 49 |

In Dr. Hunter's hands these statistics are transformed in the following remarkable way:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fever of relapsing type (unaltered) | 12 |
| Remittent fever ......... | 27 |
| Intermittent fever......... | 4 |
| Indefinite ......... | 2 |
| Pneumonia ......... | 2 |
| Moribund on admission ......... | 1 |
| Total...... | 48 |

The Committee who watched the cases found that there were twenty-seven cases of "undecided" character. Dr. Hunter "on carefully looking over the cases" (the Committee presumably not having done so, or at least not having the decision requisite for naming the diseases) finds that "they may be arranged" so that the bulk of these dubious cases shall fall into the class of remittents! The twelve cases of relapsing type are not so easily disposed of, yet Dr. Hunter makes the attempt. First of all he maintains that the minute microscopic organism, detectible at certain stages in the blood of those who are suffering from relapsing fever, may be detected in the blood of those who are suffering from other diseases. In support of this new position Dr. Hunter cites eight cases, the majority of which, and probably all, are certainly "undecided" cases at all events. And, if these are all the cases forthcoming, instead of concluding, as Dr. Hunter does, "that sufficient evidence has been adduced to demonstrate that the existence of the spirillum" is not diagnostic of relapsing fever, one cannot but be amazed that, on evidence so slender and of such doubtful force, a theory should be advanced which must require a much greater induction of facts before it is established.

Dr. Hunter then proceeds to consider the mortality percentages, and, because these are higher than in relapsing fever epidemics, he infers that we have here additional evidence that the disease was not relapsing fever! A caution which Dr. Weir gives is worth quoting in this connection. He says—"It is impossible to separate or distinguish by the returns the deaths purely due to fever from the deaths resulting from want of food." The mortality in different epidemics, and even in different stages of the same epidemic, have varied, and there is no normal standard of mortality percentages with which we can make a reliable comparison. And, besides, as we have no previous records [illegible] this disease, if it ever occurred before, in India, the value of such comparison is still further diminished, for we would expect *a priori* that the mortality amongst Hindoos would be greater than in Europeans. A noteworthy point is that Dr. Hunter does not express any doubts of relapsing fever having ever existed at all! The recorded epidemics are all founded on the observations of men who did not even dream of appealing, in making their diagnosis, to the help of microscopic demonstrations, and who had no such things as charts to aid them on recording the course of the fever. These later scientific aids seem, in Dr. Hunter's hands, to have had the effect of making confused and indistinct the outlines of a well-marked and easily recognised disease.

Dr. Weir has pointed out how contagiousness seems to be modified in Bombay, and therefore the remarks which Dr. Hunter makes on that head, and which are made on the assumption that the degree of contagiousness in relapsing fever is very high, require qualification. Dr. Anstie, in his "Notes on Epidemics" says, after describing the circumstances in which relapsing fever is generated, "once established it assumes a contagious character, and may spread to those who are not themselves in a state of destitution, *though for this purpose very intimate communication with the sick appears to be necessary*." Dr. Murchison, too, points out that overcrowding greatly favours the spread of the disease, and thus bears out what Dr. Anstie has pointed out in the passage which I have italicised. Instead of seeking for evidences of the contagiousness of the fever in the overcrowded parts of the city, where such evidences would most easily be found if they at all existed, Dr. Hunter limits his observations to the medical and attendant staff of the different hospitals; and even presses into his service the fact that Dr. Blaney did not catch the disease as evidence that the disease was not contagious! No proper effort was made to discover whether the disease was or was not contagious, and therefore Dr. Hunter's statement that the facts which he gives "conclusively prove that the fever possessed no contagious properties" is not likely to carry weight with unbiassed and unprejudiced minds.

The fact that there were so many as twelve cases out of forty eight, of a relapsing type, is more important than at first sight appears. The temporary hospital was erected on the Flats, a place, as Dr. Hunter points out, notoriously malarious. Dr. Hunter graphically describes how "*malaria intertwines itself with most febrile disorders, there being few diseases associated with a high temperature which are not more or less disturbed by it.*" I have italicised the passage. Dr. Hunter actually makes it the basis of an argument for proving that when we find cases in which there is a departure from the typical relapsing form we are to conclude that the case is one of—relapsing fever? oh! no, but of—remittent fever! So that when cases of relapsing fever occur, or are placed, in circumstances where they will be subjected to malarious influences, the disease is to be put, as Dr. Hunter put the majority of the cases which the Committee of Enquiry declared to be "undecided," into the class of malarious fevers! The remarkable thing is that the Committee found so many as twelve cases that were typical, and as to the twenty-seven cases of "undecided" character, there are certainly more reasonable grounds for believing that these were cases of modified relapsing fever, than for calling them remittents.

The public can judge in these matters for themselves, and I think that there is every reason for regret that the Committee's Report was not published without remark or comment on the part of the higher medical officer.

I should like to point out that my search for relapsing fever in the Deccan was so subordinate a part of my special mission that it cannot in any way be taken as conclusive of the non-existence of the fever within the famine area. When I left Bombay I laboured under the delusion that the villages I was to visit were close to Sholapore. I fancied that that city was to be my base of operations, and that I should fall back upon it every night. I found, however, that my plans had to be changed, and, therefore, instead of being able to make anything like suitable investigation in any one place, I had to hasten from village to village, and could therefore give only the most casual attention to the subject. Your statement that the general theory was unsound because I failed to find the fever is therefore quite unwarranted. The fever question is not to be so easily got rid of, and even the hope of discovering the fever in the districts is not very far from being realized.

After waiting for many weary weeks last year for the result of the enquiry, I called attention, in a letter in your columns, to the vexatious delay in giving the results to the public. In an editorial note you remarked that it was "a matter of great and pressing public interest," and said that the results of the enquiry should have been made known before that date. Yet weeks more elapsed before the unfortunate and ill-advised Government Resolution was made known. And now, when one sees how the opinions of the Committee of Enquiry were set aside, and Dr. Hunter's strange decision put forth in its stead, one cannot but deplore a step the consequences of which, direct or indirect, have led to the sacrifice of many lives.

I may have my prejudices, but in this fever question I think the charge of prejudice might more properly be made in another quarter. My opinion is the result of honest observation, for which you gave me credit in your article; and I do not doubt that the matter will ultimately be made so clear that even the *Bombay Gazette*, which has held so tenaciously to the opposite opinion, will yet accept as true the view which I have every reason to believe will soon be proved, that there has been, and still continues, an epidemic of relapsing fever in our city.—Yours, &c.,

D. MACDONALD.

June 10.

*** We should think if an "epidemic" of relapsing fever exists in Bombay, its existence might have been proved long ago, and would not, [illegible] year after its alleged discovery, be still the subject of whole volumes of tedious and acrimonious discussion. An epidemic, unlike a light under a bushel, cannot very well be hid.—ED. [illegible]

## FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMERS "KHEDIVE" AND "VOORWAARDS."

*(Penang Gazette, May 27.)*

FROM the evidence taken before the Marine Court of Enquiry held to-day, and from other sources we glean that, the S. S. Khedive was steering an E ½ South course and going about 11 knots an hour when she sighted the lights of the Voorwaards steering W ½ North about 6-50, p. m. and all went well, the latter's green light being in view till about 7-45, when suddenly she changed her course and showed her red light. The vessels were then so close that the Captain of the Khedive seeing a collision inevitable immediately stopped his engines and then backed astern full speed—within five minutes the collision took place, and the captain of the Voorwards, who had just come on deck acted with great coolness and judgment. He immediately turned his vessel landwards, and steamed her into the position in which she now lies. The third officer was in charge of the vessel previous to the mishap, and he declares that no course was given him by the second officer, whom he relieved a few minutes previous to the accident, and the result of the enquiry was that the officers of the P. & O. Steamer had their certificates returned to them.

We hear it reported on good authority that three of the officers of the Voorwaards deserted her immediately the collision took place by jumping on board the P. & O. Steamer, that the boats of the former were taken charge of by the soldiers who were passengers on board, and it was not until the captain drew his revolver that they could be got out of them. The Dutch passengers who were brought up by the P. & O. Steamer were landed at the jetty in a most destitute state, being shoeless, hatless, and clad in the most meagre manner. The Dutch consul, however, took charge of them, and they are all being looked after and attended to as well as circumstances will allow.

## BOMBAY.

THE merchant ship Cæsarea was towed into the Government Dock yesterday.

WE are informed that the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

WE learn that His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur has made the generous donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Pandharpore Orphanage, through the Collector of Sholapore.

RE-OPENING OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Bombay High Court sat again yesterday after the hot weather vacation. The presiding Judges were Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Justice Green.

THE TOOLSEE WATER WORKS.—The writer of the article on the above subject published in the *Bombay Gazette* on Saturday omitted to mention that Messrs. John Campbell and Company are the contractors for the work.

OBSTRUCTING TRAM CARS.—Yesterday, a Hindoo, named Pandoo Nagoo, was fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Nana Morojee for placing stones on the tramway line, thereby causing obstruction to the tram cars using that line.

BAD DATES.—A Mahomedan dry fruit seller, named Mahomed Ramjoo, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by the Hon. Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, for exposing for sale rancid dates unfit for human food.

ILLEGAL SALE OF OPIUM.—A Hindoo, named Mungnaram Crushnajee, was yesterday fined Rs. 25 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for selling a quantity of opium in contravention of Section 9 of Act I. of 1878.

FIRE IN GIRGAUM ROAD.—Last night, a cadjan but opposite to Mr. Jaffer Sulleman's business premises in the Girgaum Road caught fire, and was destroyed. The efforts of the fire police were successful in preventing the fire from spreading to the adjoining property.

THEFT OF G. I. P. RAILWAY PROPERTY.—A Hindoo labourer was yesterday sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail by the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, on being convicted of stealing three pieces of brass from the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Byculla.

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Co[illegible] Mowjee Jugtha and five others were charged, at the instance of Mr. Constable Whitten, before Mr. Na[illegible] Morojee, with being found gaming in a comm[illegible] gaming house at Modykhana Street, Fort. Upon evidence adduced, they were all adjudged g[illegible] Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 30 and the rest Rs. [illegible] each, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment fo[illegible] one month.

A GROUNDLESS CHARGE AGAINST A MATE.—Last month two seamen of the ship Anglo-India, named White and Smith, charged the chief mate, C. W. Sloman, with attempting to commit an unnatural offence on the high seas. The cases were tried before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, in his chambers, on Thursday last, and after the evidence of the complainants and their witnesses had been taken the charges were dismissed. White and Smith have, in consequence of their groundless complaints, been dismissed from the ship.

THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo, named Vishnoo Ragoo, was convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse, containing a quantity of pearls and gold wire, of the value of Rs. 300, from the pocket of Goverdhun Khuttow. The prisoner appears to have committed the theft while travelling in a *reklah* towards Chowpatty in company with complainant and two others, and it was while complainant was asleep that the prisoner effected the robbery and cleared off. On the matter being reported to the police, the prisoner was arrested, when he pointed out the place where he had concealed the property, but denied all knowledge of the gold wire. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

DEATH OF MRS. MELVILL.—We regret very much to have to announce that Mrs. Melvill died at sea near Aden on Monday night, June 3. A telegram was received in Kurrachee containing this very sad news. Her death will be deeply regretted by every one in Kurrachee who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Kind, extremely affable, perfectly unaffected and unassuming, she endeared herself to all alike and enjoyed the respect of every one. She left her child behind in charge of her sister in Kurrachee. It is not known what Mr Melvill's movements may now be.—*Beacon.*

THE *Beacon* has received the following account of the lamentable death of an old hero of the Turf. Early on Thursday morning a valuable old racehorse of Australian breed, "Kaspas," belonging to Mr. Foxton, (the late Judge of the Small Cause Court, Kurrachee, and who has just left this station for England), came to an untimely end under the following circumstances. The horse was being groomed by his ghorawallah, when he kicked with both heels in an exceedingly sudden and violent manner, and with such force as to tear out of the ground the iron peg to which his heel ropes were attached; the iron peg was then by the same kick jerked or slung forward, striking the horse on the inside of the upper part of the near foreleg, which it broke. Mr. Kilpatrick, late farrier, R. A., was first sent for, and subsequently Mr. Blanchard, Veterinary Surgeon, who pronounced the leg to be hopelessly broken. Upon this decision the horse was destroyed by a gun shot, which put an instantaneous and merciful end to his sufferings. This horse was well known on the race courses of India, where he has scored many a victory.

A BUGLA WRECKED.—We learn that a newly-built bugla sailed from Kurrachee on its first voyage to Bombay, tempted by the high freights now ruling. Now it is proverbial that native rigged craft are nowhere in a storm, and this one met with foul weather and took the shore on the rocks near Porebunder where she now is. She is said to have a cargo worth a lac of rupees on board, and a Bombay native merchant and one from Kurrachee, who are mainly interested in the same, have gone to the scene of the disaster. We fear that some smaller consignors who have trusted their all in the venture will be totally ruined. As steam freight is heavy, and as many articles, such as sugar, pulse, rice, oil, &c., which will not bear heavy freightage, become unnecessarily dear here during the monsoons, it is strange that some square-rigged English vessel does not ply for freight, she would surely make her money, and prevent such disasters as the present. —*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A MAHOMMEDAN FANATIC.—We have been told that for two or three days past, a mad Syud, a Mahommedan fanatic, has been parading the streets of Kurrachee shouting and preaching in an excited manner, brandishing a Koran to emphasize his harangues. We understand that he uses seditious and inflammatory language, urging the slaughter of infidels, the driving out of Feringhis and making the Sultan Emperor of the East! The man is bold, too, yelling his nonsense at the top of his voice, not only where policemen hear him, but where their Superintendent *might*, seeing that on Sunday he held forth not far from that officer's residence. The man ought to be taken care of for his own sake, and the sake of the public. We have low fanatics and budmashes enough among our population to welcome a row if only with the object of a little licence and loot!—*Id.*

## RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

MARKET rates of grain, &c., at the undermentioned places in Kattywar on the 28th May, sold at the rate per rupee.

| Names of Talukas. | Wheat. lb. | Bajri. lb. | Juwar. lb. | Rice. lb. | Ghi. lb. | Ghi. tola. | Gram. lb. | Gram lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rajkot ............ | 15<br>18 | 14¼<br>16 | 16<br>18 | 12<br>9 | 1<br>2 | 30<br>5 | .. | 85 |
| Nawanagar ............ | 18 | 17 | 19 | 12 | 2 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Jorya ............ | 17 | 17 | 19 | 12 | 2 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Morvi ............ | 16 | 15½ | 18 | 11 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Wadhwan ............ | 17¼ | 17 | 20 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 16 | 111* |
| Limri ............ | 18¾ | 16½ | 19¾ | 13 | 2 | 0 | 16½ | 70 |
| Bhaunagar ............ | 17 | 16 | 20 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 19¾ | 80 |
| Mahuwa ............ | 22½ | 21 | 25 | 13 | 2 | 10 | 22 | 70 |
| Verawal ............ | 20 | 19 | 20 | [illegible] | 2 | 0 | 18 | 150 |
| Porbandar ............ | 21 | 20 | [illegible] | 14¼ | 1 | [illegible] | 19 | 17† |
| Junagarh ............ | [illegible] | 18¾ | 17 | 11¾ | 2 | 35 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

* Puli[illegible] † Pulis of Karbi.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—The Darjeeling paper says: "Another of the brave 600 has answered to his name and gone above. Poor old Stynes, one of the gallant band who stamped the manhood of England as the bravest on earth by the unperishable charge of death, was becoming an institution of Darjeeling. He came to India in the 6th Carbineers, was through the mutiny, and then took his discharge to better himself. He came to Darjeeling as jailor, but ultimately ill health compelled him to resign Government service. He found it hard to live without gratuity or pension from Government or settled occupation, and had just been set up in the business of farrier by the characteristic liberality of one well known among us, who has more than once held out the hand of help to struggling men of Stynes' class, but the enemy, whom he had often faced without fear, was too many for him at last, and compelled him to surrender before he could reap the benefit of the gift. Our kind-hearted Deputy Commissioner bore all the expenses of his funeral. Stynes leaves a wife and child totally unprovided for."

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# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

## THE SHIP CARLOTTA ON SHORE.

KURRACHEE, JUNE 10.

The ship Carlotta, 574 tons, in ballast from Cochin to load here, ran ashore on Friday morning at the mouth of the Indus. She is consigned to Messrs. Volkart's. The captain's wife and two children, also the ship's boy, were brought ashore in a native boat on Saturday. The captain and crew are on board. The Amberwitch went out on Sunday morning, but returned too weak to do anything; also our tug Bombay. No help available.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## STATEMENT BY THE "POST."

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The *Morning Post* states, that the European Congress will make the Balkans with the fortresses the new Turkish frontier, and will rescind the cession of Batoum demanded by Russia in the Treaty of San Stefano. The same journal also states, that Lord Beaconsfield, on his return from Berlin, will receive the highest dignities.

## IMPENDING REVOLUTION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The *Daily News* publishes a statement, that there are signs of an impending revolution at Constantinople.

## THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge starts to-morrow for Malta to review the Indian Contingent.

## MOBILIZATION OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS.

VIENNA, JUNE 10.

The *Neue Free Press of Vienna* states, that six divisions of the Austrian Army are to be mobilized immediately, in order to execute the decisions the Congress may arrive at as affecting Austria.

## THE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE OF DISCOUNT.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Bank of England will henceforth announce the average instead of the minimum rate of discount, thus competing with other Banks.

## STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JUNE 10, 8-28 A. M.

French steamer from China, arrived.

## WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 9.

CANNANORE, 5-30 p.m.—Weather showery; wind S.W.; thermometer max 83; min. 75.; W.B. 79.; barometer 29-75. Fall of rain 3 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast Rain squalls, monsoon is evidently commenced; wind W. by S. 7.; thermometer 88-8; barometer 29-828. Fall of rain 2 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind SW. NW.

TUTICORIN, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind SW.; thermometer 86; barometer 29-82.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. strong; thermometer 95.

## RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | ...... | 1s. 8 13-32 to 7-16d. | per Re. |
| Do. | 6 months' sight | 1s. 8 23-32 to ⅞d. | ,, |
| Credits, | 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 8 21-32 to 11-16d. | ,, |
| Documents, | 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 8 11-16d. | ,, |

IT would appear from the telegrams that Lord Beaconsfield must have gone alone to Berlin, as we do not hear that Lord Salisbury has left London. This is strange, as the general impression was that these two distinguished statesmen could not trust one another apart. Their separation does not strengthen one's hopes of a satisfactory issue to the labours of the Congress.

ON reference to our file, we find that Sir A. Arbuthnot has made the slight mistake of putting the cart before the horse in asserting that the gist of a Resolution of the Bombay Government was published in January 1877 in a leading article in this journal the day before the Resolution itself appeared in print. The leading article was published the day after the Resolution. Sir A. Arbuthnot's statement that the article in question was "inspired, if not actually written, by some one immediately connected with the Bombay Government," is equally rash and unfounded. Sir Alexander is evidently one of those unhappy creatures who are not regular readers of the *Bombay Gazette*, and consequently he does not understand that it is possible for a mere newspaper editor in India to give a real support to measures of public policy of which he approves by writing articles which are the matured and thoughtful expression of an independent and powerful public opinion. It is his misfortune that he is incapable of realizing the existence of a kind of journalism quite distinct from the degraded type with which he seems to be familiar.

THE *Statesman* tries to enlighten our ignorance about the offer of Germany to sell its silver to the Indian Government in this fashion:—"The German Government had an indefinite quantity of silver to dispose of, say thirty to fifty millions sterling. But this silver would come into its hands gradually, say at the rate of five to eight millions sterling a year. Well, instead of throwing it into the bullion market for sale, which it was foreseen would greatly affect the value (price) of silver, the German Government offered to sell the whole of it to the Secretary of State for India as it became disposable, and was willing to take payment in Indian four per cent. securities *at par*. We really cannot make it plainer. What the German Government *practically* offered, was to lend the Indian Government the whole amount *at par* upon four per cent. securities. The only stipulation it made was that the debt was to be a *gold* one; and the one point on which we are uninformed is the *price* at which the value of the silver was to be calculated." Evidently, the *Statesman* puts some mysterious meaning of its own on the words "*at par*," for, if the alleged offer was made, the price of silver *was* fixed by it so that anyone may calculate it without difficulty. The negotiations between the two Governments were carried on, we believe, in the summer of 1876, when exchange was very low, and when 4 per cent. rupee paper fell at one time to 76 to 77, while the 4 per cent. sterling loan of the Indian Government stood at 102 to 102½. We have no doubt that the German Government would have been very glad to exchange its millions of silver, the value of which was exposed to constant fluctuations, for securities at par which would bring in a steady income of 4 per cent. in gold. Most people would have liked at that time to get £4 sterling a year for a thousand rupees' worth of silver. But it perplexes us to comprehend how the Indian Government with its 4 per cent. sterling securities at 2 per cent. premium could have made a profit on such a transaction.

CHOLERA has broken out at Agra. The Battery of Artillery went into camp four miles from the cantonment on Sunday morning, the 2nd instant. The first case occurred on Friday morning, the second on Saturday, and a third on Saturday night; of these three cases one was fatal. There have been no cases in camp, and none yet among the Riflemen. A lady died on Saturday morning. There have been cases in the city and the suburbs. Four or five orphans in St. Peter's Asylum have been carried off.

A CORRESPONDENT at Ajmere say that "the Rajpootana Railway workshops are growing apace, and the neighbourhood of the Nusseerabad-road looks and sounds not unlike an imported slice of Brummagem. Passengers for the new line to Beauner or to Nusseerabad will not much longer enjoy the pleasure of a shunt, as the new loop is made, and unless it is washed away by the floods, which are certainly expected, it will allow the trains to go through the Ajmere station direct. It is every day becoming more evident that when we have connection with Ahmedabad, the toy railway and the single line will be quite inadequate to the traffic."

IT is estimated that the Oude and Rohilkhund Railway Company have, in the recent collision at Fyzabad, sustained a loss of Rs. 40,000, and probably the damage will prove to be a great deal over that amount.

THE *Spectator*—The best article in the *Contemporary*, and indeed, we may say in the magazines for this month, is, to our minds, Mr. Goldwin Smith's on "The Greatness of the Romans." It is a new proof of the prodigality, the positive waste of thought and industry and knowledge with which men are now-a-days pouring themselves out in these ephemerals. Time was when a paper like this, diluted to perhaps double its number of pages, and called a monograph on the early history of Rome, would have made a reputation. In sixteen pages, Mr. Smith gives us a new and intelligible, and as far as we can test, an accurate account of the reason for the rise of the Roman Power, which mastered the world around the Mediterranean. The secret of that power was intellect applied to the formation of armies—in other words, discipline—and the reason by the Romans so applied their intellect was their permanent and serious danger of being plundered by the tribes around them.

THE East Indians of Madras have a grievance, that such as offer themselves for holy orders are not accepted, while natives are; and a spokesman of the aggrieved class says, that "the reason for shutting the Church to East Indians is not so much on account of past failures, but simply because they are East Indians. The middle wall of partition has been revived. If a man feeling himself truly called to the work of the Ministry were to make known his request, the answer he would get is pretty nearly this, 'Your case is not one which we can well entertain at present. If you are inclined to be engaged in spiritual work, there is much that you can do. It is not necessary that you must be ordained for the sake of doing good. As a layman you can do good.' Miserable comforters are they all! I sympathize warmly with this much wronged but very loyal East Indian community. Why should we not have a college wherein to give East Indians of true piety and mental fitness a systematic training in theology? How is it that natives are selected for the Church rather than East Indians, though East Indians assuredly make better clergy than natives? No reason is more disgusting than the true one, for it is jealousy on the part of the European clergy, for they would have to work with and not rule over East Indian clergy."

AT Shanghai a native publication is distributed containing pictures and letterpress descriptive of the sufferings of the people in the North through the famine. No charge is made for the work, the issue of which is doubtless the idea of some Chinese philanthropists. The first picture represents the sale of houses and land for the purpose of obtaining money to buy provisions; the second, stripping the bark off trees and digging up grasses for food; the third, a lot of refugees camping on the road side; the fourth, sale of children; the fifth, starving people committing suicide; the sixth, cutting up a human body for food, and so on; the last being representative of the bestowal of divine blessings, from a Chinese point of view, on those who give. The publication of such a work will no doubt tend to attract native sympathy and assistance towards the unfortunate inhabitants of the famine-stricken districts.

THE *Spectator*—We cannot summarise Professor Mivart's "Force, Energy, and Will," which appears in the *Fortnightly*, but we must recommend the reader to it by this one quotation, all the more remarkable as coming from a Catholic Professor:—"Every one knows how much better men often are than their creeds, and there is no more reason to doubt the goodness of life than the honest sincerity of unbelievers. Fully maintaining that atheists generally are not only in error but culpable (though not, of course, necessarily more culpable than are many theists whose culpability may have consequences in the sphere of morals only), yet *passed* culpability need not prevent a man from holding his opinions conscientiously *now*. Again, however bad atheism may be, there is one thing yet worse,—namely, a belief in a *bad God*. Now, surely it is quite conceivable, and there is, to my mind, evidence of the fact, that some men have been driven into atheism by moral revulsion from the systems in which they have been reared. Amongst my non-theistic friends is one who has ever led a life of the most exceptional purity, the greater part of whose time has for years been passed in active charity,—philanthropy being the one aim and object of his life; yet this man is the son of most religious parents, and was carefully trained in early piety, though the Calvinism he was taught ultimately revolted him." By the way, Mr. Mivart, if Leo XIII. read that, would he call it quite orthodox?

TWOARDS the latter part of the service at the consecration last week of Dr. Gasnier at Bangalore, he became much affected, and several ladies in the congregation shed tears. Then a circumstance occurred towards the close of the mass which was rather incongruous. The band left the church, and stationing themselves in the compound near the principal entrance, played a lively waltz.

## TERRIBLE AFFAIR AT HYDRABAD.

YESTERDAY morning (June 6) between six and seven o'clock a sepoy of the 1st Belooch Regiment, who managed to get hold of a large number of cartridges, after shooting his mistress in the jungle close by, went out into the road leading from Hydrabad to the Giddoo Bunder and commenced shooting the passers by as he met them. One man was at work on a Persian wheel and at him the sepoy aimed and wounded him, and afterwards killed 3 women and 2 men. He appears to have gone up to these persons and shot them dead. Lieut. Sinclair, Adjutant of the 1st Belooch Regiment, heard what was going on and went out armed with his rifle. He soon met the sepoy who turned and deliberately aimed at him. Lieut. Sinclair, who behaved with great courage and managed to fire first, fired low at the man and struck him in the hip, which brought the fellow to the ground and he was captured. We have not been able to learn yet the cause of this shocking affair, but what we give now is from an eye-witness who saw five persons lying dead on the road, others are said to have been murdered as well. Our informant was coming from Hydrabad with his wife and family to meet the train at Kotree, and but for the delay in looking after a pet dog that was missing might have been in the road at the time that the man was running *amok* in this manner. Report says that 3 others are killed and 4 wounded, making 8 killed and 4 wounded.—*Beacon.*

## MR. J. B. PEILE.

OUR Acting Commissioner has arrived in Kurrachee, Mr. James Braithwaite Peile, late Political Agent in Kattiawar, which appointment he has filled for some three or four years, having had a special mission there to settle certain internal disputes in which he succeeded. Prior to this he filled the appointments successively of Director of Public Instruction and Municipal Commissioner in Bombay, the latter at a period of some difficulty and unsettlement, till his departure on furlough to England, and, on his return, was nominated Political Agent as above, in succession to Colonel Anderson. Mr. Peile bears the reputation of a first class man, but as regards Sind we ask *cui bono* to send up a first class, or for that matter any other class man to fill a *locum tenency* (if we may coin the word) of two and a half months? The proverb even of new brooms, &c., will have no time to be verified in his case, as he would required fully the time he is sent for to survey the "threshing floor" before commencing the winnowing. If the Commissionership of Sind were likely to be a *permanency* we should consider ourselves fortunate that the Bombay Government *had* considered the province of sufficient importance to send us one so tried, and of so much experience, especially in a *political agent's* role, which is one, above all others, requiring tact, judgment, and extensive attainments, successfully to carry out; and it must be conceded to the Indian services, that from the earliest day of our empire, when such men as Barlowe, Wellesley and Malcolm did such wondrous feats of diplomacy down to the present, such have been their "speciality." Putting aside the unlucky episode of Sir A. Burnes and the miserable Affghan war, we think that few nations can boast of more success in diplomacy and administration than can the British in India. But, as we said before, unless there appeared some possibility of the Commissionership of Sind, whatever form that might assume, being confirmed, the sending of Mr. Peile here matters but little to himself and the Province. It is only a question of a little time when we shall enter on our nuptials with the Punjab; and for good or for ill, pass under its rule. So it is of small account who acts in the brief interval; and probably we shall have the pleasure of knowing and appreciating Mr. Peile only to regret his loss when we have begun to make his acquaintance and estimate his worth.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

LIFE INSURANCE.—An instance has come to our notice of the danger of delay in making provision for one's family. A respectable East Indian gentleman in Bangalore insured his life a few months ago for the sum of Rs. 3,000 with the Oriental Life Insurance Company. He was examined by the local medical adviser of the Company, who pronounced him sound, but failing to pay up the first premium, his policy lapsed. The poor fellow died three weeks ago, leaving his wife and some half-dozen children perfectly destitute.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

EXCOMMUNICATION.—In our issue of the 15th May our Calicut correspondent, in his letter stated that a charge of assault had been preferred against the Roman Catholic priest of that town, the Rev Fr. Alphonzo, before the Assistant Magistrate (Mr. Fiddian) by certain lads, and that the priest was fined eight annas. Particulars of the case were sent to the Bishop of Verapoly, in whose jurisdiction Fr. Alphonzo exercises spiritual functions, and at his Lordship's bidding the rev. gentleman excommunicated the complainants in the case from the Church. The parents of the lads who instigated the magisterial inquiry, have also been excommunicated.—*Madras Standard.*

COLONEL GODFREY CLERK.—If our information is to be relied on, the Commander-in-Chief of Madras will shortly be deprived of the services of a very valuable Military Officer. Colonel Godfrey Clerk, we understand, has been nominated to a command of the Rifles at home, and proceeds to Europe shortly for the purpose of taking up his new appointment. Sir Neville Chamberlaine is considerably exercised on the subject of filling up the vacancy which will be thus created. The Office of Military Secretary is one which carries with it duties, not only onerous but peculiarly difficult in many respects, and to find a suitable successor is a matter which His Excellency will find not altogether easy. In Military circles the gallant Colonel was exceedingly popular and well liked, and no little regret is said to be felt at his approaching early departure, the Commander-in-Chief sharing the feeling in no ordinary degree.—*South of India Observer.*

## THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, to consider the offer of 16 lacs of Rupees made by Government for the purchase of the major portion of the Company's property, and to determine whether the said offer should be accepted or rejected.

There were present Mr. Kessowjee Naik, Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, Mr. Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, Mr. Ardaseer Biramjee Kapadia, Mr. Ragoojee Koorpall, Mr. Runchoredass Hurribhoy, and a large number of other shareholders.

Mr. Kessowjee Naik was called to the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting was read, both in English and in the vernacular, also the whole of the correspondence between the company and Government with reference to the offer made by Government for the purchase of the Company's property and their reply to it.

From the Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscorft, C. S. I., and the Hon'ble W. C. Anderson, to the Directors of the Mazagon Company, Limited.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to address you with reference to our conversation with your representatives on the 7th instant, relating to the purchase by Government of the estate belonging to the Mazagon Company, Limited.

In the first place we will describe the extent of the property, the Government desire to obtain, it extends as explained at our discussion, only up to the public road which we pointed out on the map. As regards the mill, &c., now nearly completed standing on a portion of the ground which it is proposed to purchase, we beg to state that Government do not wish to acquire those buildings; they will remain in the possession of the Mazagon Company, and 30,000 square yards of land or thereabouts on which they stand and by which they are surrounded will be leased to the Company at a rent similar to that paid in the vicinity. With this exception all the buildings on the land which it is proposed to purchase are to be handed over to Government.

As regards payment this is the proposal we have to make. In the first place a sum of Rs. 23,025 a year is now paid as a rent charge on the estate of the Mazagon Company to the Port Trust.

This sum will for the future be foregone, in addition a sum of Rs. 16,00,000 will be paid. The mode of paying this sum will be as follows. The whole of the foreshore properties when acquired including the Elphinstone estate and Docks will be thrown into a single trust. Bonds representing Rs. 16,00,000 will be offered to the owners of the Mazagon estate. From the nett income of the Trust a percentage of interest will be half-yearly declared on the bonds. A scale of charges will be fixed, which will doubtless give a net return of 4 per cent., on the capital, should the return exceed this the surplus will go to the Trust and not to the bondholders, but in addition to this a provincial guarantee will be given by the Bombay Government binding them to make up the interest on the bonds to 4 per cent. in the event of the nett Trust receipts failing to give that return. The 4 cent. interest will not be liable to increase or decrease.

This is the offer which we are authorised to make, and we shall be obliged by your laying the facts before the shareholders of the Company and by your reporting to Colonel Macdonald, the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, whether the proposals made are accepted.—We have, &c.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT.
W. C. ANDERSON.

Bombay Castle, 9th March 1878.

Mazagon Company, Limited, Bombay, 18th March 1878

To the Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I., C.S., and the Hon'ble Colonel W. C. Anderson.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 9th instant, addressed to the Directors of this Company, conveying an offer on behalf of Government for the purchase of the foreshore rights and the greater portion of the land of the Company, and requesting them to take the sense of the shareholders on the proposal. I have also received your letter of 11th instant, stating that you are desired by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to inform the directors that the offer is subject to the confirmation and sanction of the Government of India.

2. In reply, I am instructed by my directors to express their satisfaction that the importance of the Company's property is recognized by Government, as also their acquiescence in the policy now adopted by Government, for putting an end to the competition for warfage business at present existing. The directors are quite willing on their part to come to terms with Government, being fully satisfied that in the negotiation now opened by Government, the desire of His Excellency in Council is to arrive at an arrangement fair and equitable to all interested, and for the general welfare of the community.

3. This being the conviction of my Board, I am desired to approach you, soliciting further information on points not quite clear in your letter, and at the same time, submitting for the consideration of Government, some facts which my directors believe entitle them to ask a reconsideration of the terms proposed, these facts being probably not fully known or appreciated when your offer was framed.

4. The security in which it is proposed to make payment of the purchase money is of a novel character. It is possible that the revenues of the Government of Bombay may fall short of expenditure, and the income of the Port Trust, which it is intended to form, may not be sufficient to meet interest on its bonds. Under such circumstances, my directors desire to be informed what security the bondholders have, that the Government of India will sanction the legislative enactments of the Bombay Government necessary to provide the interest.

5. Under the Acts constituting the Presidency Banks, they are debarred from making advances on securities such as those referred to. It is presumed Government would amend those Acts, in order to admit of the same facilities being given on these bonds as are granted on the usual securities of Government.

6. Before referring to the special points which affect this Company, I am desired briefly to advert to the history of the connexion of Government with the foreshore.

7. During the Government of Sir Bartle Frere, the policy was adopted of putting up the foreshore rights to auction, and private individuals were encouraged to acquire these rights, on which a very high value was placed by Government. Government received 40 lakhs of rupees for the property now possessed by this Company, which then consisted of the Gunpowder Works, to which were added certain rights of further reclamation, and of opening wharves for the import and export trade of the port. About the same time Government put up the Gun Carriage Works to auction, with a reserve of 80 lakhs of rupees, and refused a bid of 70 lakhs. The Elphinstone Company for its rights paid Government a sum of betwixt 40 and 50 lakhs in the form of reclaimed land at Waree Bunder, and other instances of similar payments to Government might be cited. Large sums of money were spent by the public of Bombay on the various foreshore properties, and this expenditure seemed warranted by the estimate which, judging by the prices exacted for them, Government entertained of their value.

8. It may indeed be urged that Government came under no legal obligation to refrain from opposing the various reclamation companies in their trade as whafingers. But I am respectfully to submit that there certainly did then, and does now, remain on the part of Government a moral obligation, not by its own acts to render valueless properties and rights which it had sold for very large sums; on the contrary, it may with justice be said that those who on the encouragement of Government spent their money in reclaiming the foreshore and greatly benefiting the Town and Island of Bombay, are entitled to liberal treatment at the hands of Government, as appears to have been the feeling in the purchase of the late Elphinstone Company's Estate. I am desired also to express the hope that these circumstances will induce Government to give favourable consideration to the facts I now proceed to recite in support of the very strong opinion my directors entertain that the offer made is inadequate.

9. The price proposed to be paid to the shareholders is 16 lakhs of rupees in bonds as described. Under present conditions, with Government 4 per cent. papers standing at 94¼, and with political complications existing in Europe which may further depress it, my directors do not consider it would be safe to value the bonds you offer at more than 90. The cash price of the property would, therefore, be equivalent to Rs. 14,40,000.

10. It is proposed to leave the Company a portion of their land behind the road leading from Tank Bunder to the Harbour Defence Works. As, however, the rent already drawn from this piece of land is only Rs. 600 per annum, which capitalised at 4 per cent represents a sum of Rs. 15,000, Government practically desires to acquire the whole revenue yielding property of the Company.

11. The property for which the offer is made consists of 286,758 square yards of land, 15,000 feet of sea-wall, and 140,000 square yards of basins with wharfage rights, and a right of further reclamation seawards. Dividing the sum of Rs. 14,40,000, the proposed purchase money in cash, by the number of square yards of land above given, the price per square yard would be Rs. 5-0-4, sea-walls, wharfages and reclamation rights being, however, thrown into the bargain. The Port Trust is at present letting off land at some distance from the foreshore at Re. 1 to Rs 1-8 per square yard per annum, with, of course, no wharfage rights. Land in the neighbourhood of this Company's property nor possessing sea frontage is being sold as high as Rs. 10 per square yard. This Company receives 8 annas per square yard per annum for some land on its estate, and this rent capitalised at 20 years' purchase, gives a value of Rs. 10 per square yard. I very respectfully submit, that viewed in this light, the offer made is inadequate.

12. If the revenue of the Company be considered, the price named appears equally insufficient. During the 8 months ending 28th ultimo, the gross income of the Company from all sources amounted to Rs. 77,000—or at the rate of Rs. 1,15,000 per annum. Deducting charges for collection, and rent due to Government, there remains a nett annual income of about Rs. 84,000. This income is earned from a property still incomplete, with the work of reclamation in progress, and interfering with bunder traffic, and with a tariff of charges less by about one-half the rates levied by the Port Trust on its wharves. In lieu of this income a sum of Rs. 64,000 per annum in perpetuity is offered, which is actually below the present income, and includes no allowance whatever for prospective improvement.

13. I am further instructed to observe that for some time past the value of the Company's shares in the open market has fluctuated betwixt Rs. 700 to Rs. 775 per share. This, however, only represents the sum or price at which needy holders of shares have been obliged in times of depression to realize, and is not evidence of the real value of the estate. Exclusive of the debt due by the Company for the Press and Mill buildings, which you do not propose to take over, there has been expended on capital account over and above the paid-up capital, a sum of about 8 lakhs of rupees. This debt and all liquidation expenses must in the first instance be paid, and if these expenses be put down at one lakh, it follows that 4 lakhs must be deducted from the cash sum of Rs. 14,40,000 which it is proposed to give to the shareholders, leaving Rs. 10,40,000 for division, or on 2,000 shares, equal to Rs. 520 per share. The only other asset the shareholders would have would be that portion of that Estate behind the road leading from Tank Bunder to the Harbour Defence Workshops, which is of small value. From this point of view also the directors respectfully submit that your offer presents no inducement to shareholders to surrender their property.

14. I am further to state that the money expended in the Cotton Press and Mill building will prove a partial loss to the shareholders, seeing that under the altered conditions of trade, which will exist when the property passes into the hands of Government these buildings may not be fully utilised. The pressing machinery may have to be sold, and a source of dividend be lost to the share holders.

15. Along with this letter I hand you a plan showing the original Estate bought from Government, and the progress which has from time to time been made in reclamation, &c., on which an aggregate sum of about 12½ lakhs of rupees has been spent, representing, with the purchase money paid to Government and a premium of 20 lakhs, a total of 72 lakhs. For this Government offers bonds equal in cash value to about one-fifth, which again we submit is inadequate.

16. The directors, moreover, entertain a very strong opinion that landed property of all kinds in Bombay stands at present at an unusually low price, and that this depression cannot last much longer. Progress is being made with railways all over the Presidency, and the natural tendency of the trade of the chief ports is to increase, as indeed is proved by the income both of the Port Trust and this property. Land on the harbour side of the island is limited in extent, and with improving trade, all that is available must gradually come into use at good rents. Viewed in this light the present time seems undoubtedly more favourable for a buyer than a seller.

17. In conclusion, I am requested by the directors respectfully to solicit a consideration of the offer you have made, and they hope that the facts above submitted may induce Government to amend the offer to such an extent as will enable the directors to secure the assent of the shareholders thereto.—I have, &c.,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE, Agent.

From the Hon'ble Colonel W. C. Anderson and C. B. Pritchard, Esq., to the Directors, Mazagan Company, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—We are authorized by His Excellency the Governor in Council to inform you that after full consideration of the facts and arguments set forth in your Secretary and Treasurer's letter to our address dated the 18th March last, the Government do not see reason to modify in any respect the offer made to you in our letter dated the 9th idem, for the purchase by Government of the Estate belonging to the Mazagon Company, Limited.

2nd. We are further directed to inform you that the said offer will remain open to the acceptance of your Company only until the 30th June 1878, on or before which date we request that you will be good enough to intimate to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, your Company's acceptance or rejection of the same. If no decided answer shall have been received from your Company by the date abovementioned, the said offer will therefore be held to be withdrawn.—We have, &c.

W. C. ANDERSON.
Bombay, 13th May. C. B. PRITCHARD.

Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram asked the Chairman whether the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft or the Hon. Col. Anderson ever visited the Company's property.

Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, the Secretary to the Company, replied in the negative.

Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram.—If they had visited our property they might have valued it differently.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, and seconded by Mr. Runchoredass Hurribhoy, "That the offer contained in the letter, dated 9th March last, addressed by the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., and Hon. Colonel Anderson, on behalf of Government to the directors of the Company's property be declined, as the Government in making that offer do not appear to have regarded the real value of the Company's property, and the directors and secretary be and are hereby requested to use their best efforts to develope the resources and increase the revenues of the Company's property, and if Government should be willing to purchase the Company's property at a fair value to refer, if thought necessary or advisable, the question of such value to arbitration, or to enterain any offer which Government may make for purchase of the property at an enhanced value." The resolution was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman for his conduct in the chair, when the meeting dispersed.

## STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS AT KURRACHEE.

(*The Beacon*, June 5.)

CUNNYNGHAME market had a very barren appearance yesterday morning, not a pound of meat was to be seen in the market or to be obtained in any other market in Kurrachee. The butchers all kept away from their stalls and neither beef, mutton, nor goat meat could be obtained. The few chickens that were in the market immediately went up in price, small chickens before selling at 4 annas each were sold yesterday at 8 annas. Fish was proportionately dear and every article of food was raised in price. The cause of this unprecedented state of the market is attributed to the increased fees that have been imposed on the cattle dealers and butchers, who say that they cannot carry on their trade at a profit since the fees that have been raised and that they must seek some other employment. It is the business of those who have the management of the markets to ascertain whether the fees are too high or not, and, if they are, to represent the matter in the proper quarter and have some changes made. Anyhow the state to which the markets are reduced is highly disgraceful to the authorities who certainly ought and might have made some arrangements to provide for the supply of the markets. Nothing, however, seems to have been done and purchasers have been left to go without their daily supplies and have no means available to remedy the evil. The authorities know well enough that consumers are not able to see that the markets are properly supplied, but they certainly expect that those who are paid to see that this is done do not neglect their duty. There is some difficulty in finding out who is really responsible for the discreditable and thoroughly shameful management which has allowed the butchers and every other purveyor to do just as they like and to supply the market or not as they may think proper. The Municipality is, as every one knows, responsible for absurdly and stupidly raising the market fees to rates that no butcher could possibly pay and carry on his trade at a profit, but some person ought to have the superintendence of the market and have some control over the supplies, so far as to be able to know whether the daily quantity required is forthcoming, or whether, as is the case now, it is to be stopped altogether. No arrangement of this sort seems to have been made, and the consequence is that the larger number of consumers found the markets yesterday empty, and had to return home without being able to purchase the food they require for their families . . . How can the poor ignorant men who supply our markets with food brought from great distances carry on their trade under the sudden pressure of doubled and trebled fees? They are so poor that one man cannot undertake to slaughter a bullock, he must have two or three partners in the business, and by their united capital an ox is slain, but not otherwise. We ask Mr. Peile to look into our municipal affairs and he will find a very odd mixture, but above all we ask him now to suspend for a time the collection of market fees till some sensible plan can be adopted in place of the marvellous stupidity of existing arrangements.

CUNYNGHAME market was again without any supplies of meat yesterday (June 6). The boards whereon beef and mutton used to rest in abundance and behind which eager and industrious Mahomedans stood anxiously observing the countenances of prudent purchasers or, perhaps more frequently, of keen eyed Hindoo butlers, were deserted, and one looked in vain for either beef or mutton. About half past six o'clock a small supply of beef and mutton was sent from the Commissariat Department. A few more cattle were killed, we believe, under instructions than usual, and hence a small quantity of meat could be obtained by outsiders at high rates. It was soon taken away. Private families will have to purchase, if they can, sheep for their own consumption and kill them in their compounds, distributing portions to their friends. The captains of ships in harbour have adopted this plan, and so are independent of the Kurrachee markets. No change is yet apparent in the confusion which has occurred owing to the great mismanagement by our municipal authorities.

## TRICK OF THE BHEELS WALKING THROUGH FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Perhaps some of your readers may be curious to know how the Bheels were able to walk through coal-fire unscorched, as reported by Mr. Hurst, of the Survey Department. The religious ceremony so graphically described was simply a conjurer's trick, and of the same kind, though by no means so skilful or imposing, as the performances of Signora Giraldelli, who dubbed herself "The English Salamander" in the beginning of the present century. Now it is known to the natives that if charcoal be well washed with 'ake korah root and sal ammoniac,' it can be held with perfect impunity in the hand, or even on so tender a part as the tongue. *Vide Trans. As. Soc.* 1844.

It may be added, that a number of clever fire-tricks will be found explained in the first volume of Hone's "Every Day Book." H. JAMES RAINEY.

Koolnah (Jessore), 31st May.

## FACT STRANGER THAN FICTION! OR—HUMBUG.

"There are stranger things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."

SIR,—Allow me to give to the public, through the medium of your coloumns, a few facts, as extraordinary as they are real. Some thirty years ago, my father, an Apothecary of the Madras Medical Department, was travelling in the vicinity of Parla Kimidi. One day a Birag, or itinerant hermit, came to him, begging for some oil of cinnamon. My father gave him what he wanted, and the Biragi, to show his gratitude, promised to teach him a *mantra* or charm for the sting of scorpion. Out of sheer curiosity, and not willing to hurt the man's feelings by a refusal, my father wrote out what was to him the unmeaning gibberish dictated by the Sunyassi, who, having received the cinnamon oil, went on his way rejoicing. It was not long before my father had an opportunity of testing the efficacy of the charm. A person suffering from the sting of a scorpion was brought to him one day. This reminded him at once of the charm, and he determined to give it a trial. Strange to relate, the pain began to descend rapidly during the first recitation, and, after a few more repetitions, reached the puncture, where it lingered for a short time, and then ceased altogether. After this occurrence my father made use of nothing but the charm in every case of scorpion sting that he had the good fortune to come across. Among those that he cured was his first wife. I have myself been an eye-witness of many and many a case. Some time before his decease, my father gave a written copy of his charm to Mr. J. M. Browne, merchant at Waltair, who carefully preserved it as a curio. During a visit to Mr. Browne, I recopied the formula and also committed it to memory for future experiments.

Now, for my own experience. About four months ago I had returned home one evening from school, and had just taken my tea and ensconced myself in a chair, when I heard most horrible groans proceeding from the street, and having sent my servant to see what was the matter found that a poor woman, a neighbour's thunnikarchi, had been stung by a scorpion. My mother advised me to send for her and make an experiment. I did so with much hesitation, as this was to be my maiden effort in that direction. Plucking a twig with leaves from one of the trees in my yard, I waved my extemporized magician's wand, from the locality of the pain downwards to the sting, as I had often seen my father do with his patients, while I pronounced the mystic words, feeling remarkably silly the whole time, since I did not know what would be the result. But, to my great satisfaction, and the greater satisfaction of the sufferer, the burning agony of the virus began to descend and soon reached the stung part, where I applied some eau-de-Cologne and then dismissed my first patient. My fame having gone abroad, I had frequent visits from groaning wretches whom I had the pleasure of relieving from their terrible sufferings. I have cured, to the best of my recollection, altogether seven or eight cases, one of my patients being a European lad. I may mention that on one occasion, not feeling certain whether the patient had been attacked by a scorpion or a centipede, (since she did not complain of the pain ascending) I sent her away for a short time. She soon returned complaining that the pain had come up. I repeated the charm, with the usual result. Since Visagapatam is a town infested with scorpions, I thought it well to communicate my secret to a few unprejudiced friends, residing in different parts of the town, so that all sufferer might not have the trouble of coming up to my house in the Fort. I accordingly initiated Messrs. Venkatanarraina Naidu Garu and Surianarraina Pantulu Garu, Assistant Masters, in the same School as myself. This was only two months ago, and they have already succeeded in relieving eight persons; the former two, and the latter six. A sceptic in these matters, N. Rangarao, being anxious to investigate the matter, brought over a live scorpion and bravely offered to get stung that I might try the charm on himself, but the reptile, from weakness or timidity perhaps, would not sting him, although the bystanders very kindly attempted in divers manners to irritate it into doing so. Having, however, seen a case cured Rungarao learned the charm, and I am happy to say that he has also succeeded in curing a case. Knowing what fearful sufferings follow the sting of a scorpion, and that some cases end fatally, and being aware that many parts of India are infested by these venomous reptiles, I do not feel justified in keeping my remedy any longer a secret, or in confiding it to two or three individuals only. Hence my desire to make the thing known throughout the length and breadth of the land. In order that the charm may be valued, and to defray the cost of fair copying it for each applicant, and that it may be within the reach of all, I have resolved to send it for 3 annas, post free, to any part of India. In applying for the charm, customers will be good enough to mention whether they would prefer it in the Greek, Telugu, or Roman character, to facilitate pronunciation. All applications are to be addressed to me.

FREDERICK S. J. STRICKE,
Assistant Master, L. M. High School.

Vizagapatam, 26th May, 1878.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE.

AT the request of several of our readers, we publish below the correspondence referred to in our leading article of yesterday, consisting of Minutes by Sir A. Arbuthnot, Sir Henry Norman, and the Viceroy, a letter from the Government of India, and the final despatch of the Secretary of State on the questions in dispute from October 1876 to February 1877 between the Governments of India and Bombay:—

MINUTE by the Honourable Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot, dated February 1st, 1877.

Within the last few days we have received from the Government of Bombay certain papers regarding the famine in that Presidency, which appear to me to demand the serious attention of the Government of India, as being calculated to produce very erroneous impressions with reference to the course taken by this Government. One of these papers, that of January the 26th, which the Bombay Government have given to the local newspapers, contains a direct attack upon the manner in which the business connected with the famine was dealt with by the President in Council, and contrasts it unfavourably with the policy which has been pursued by the Government of India since his Excellency the Governor-General rejoined the Council. It implies, if it does not expressly state, that all that was done by the President in Council was done without the knowledge and without the concurrence of the Viceroy. It in fact pits the Governor-General in Council against the President in Council, the obvious object being to disparage the action taken by the latter and to hold it up to public contempt. The day before the issue of the resolution to which I allude, the gist of it was embodied in a leading article which appeared in one of the Bombay newspapers, in which Sir Henry Norman and I are mentioned by name as the authors of the obstruction against which it is alleged that the Bombay Government have had to contend, and which bears obvious marks of having been inspired, if not actually written, by some one immediately connected with the Government of Bombay.

2. Before proceeding to comment on the observations made in these papers, I propose to recapitulate very briefly the salient points of the correspondence which has passed between the two Governments regarding those matters on which there has been difference of opinion.

3. At a very early stage in the scarcity the Government of India saw reason to believe that the Government of Bombay were disposed to incur an expenditure which might prove to be in excess of the requirements of the case and that it was necessary that their proposals should be carefully scrutinised. The very first letter which was received from them on the subject, dated 13th September, contained a significant allusion to the enormous outlay lately incurred in Bengal, which, although it was coupled with an intimation that the demand to be made from Bombay would be comparatively trifling, still when considered in connexion with the disregard for financial considerations which has been so often exhibited by the Government of Bombay, was sufficient to indicate the necessity of caution in dealing with their requisitions. This letter was speedily followed by an application for permission to commence at once, as a relief work, the Dhond and Munmar Railway, the estimated cost of which was 90 lakhs, and which was pretty certain to entail an expenditure of a million sterling. This application was made on the 29th of September. At that time a fall of rain, which would have saved portions of the standing crops and which would have enabled the winter crops to be grown, would have materially altered the aspect of affairs. I observe that, as late as the 10th of October, the late Mr. Havelock and Colonel Finch, in a joint report addressed by them to the Government of Bombay, adverted to the possibility of a good fall of rain "to give hope of the late or rabbi crops," although they did not regard it as a probability. On the same date the Acting Collector of Satara wrote—

"There is no prospect of rain at present, although it is anxiously expected. If rain falls prices will fall, and there will be hope for a rabi crop."

The Government of India, his Excellency the Governor-General being then with the Council were unanimously of opinion that it was not expedient to sanction the immediate commencement of the Dhond and Munmar Railway as a relief work. The Government of Bombay on the 4th the October were informed that "local relief works and other relief operations might be started, selecting such works as could be found near the homes of the people, in preference to committing Government to commencement of large projects.

4. In a subsequent telegram, dated the 16th October, in reply to a further representation to the Government of Bombay, it was intimated to that Government that the Government of India did not think it right to authorise the commencement of so expensive a work as the railway in question, the expediency of constructing which in preference to other important lines, has not yet been determined, merely to meet a temporary, though serious emergency. The telegram went on to say—"Local works of a character to give employment for some months should be organised, the Government providing the necessary funds, and leaving the final incidence of the charges to be settled hereafter. The district officers ought to have no great difficulty in organising such works. Your Goverment are authorised to incur such expenditure in providing work and relief in the distressed localities as you may consider necessary to meet the emergency; but it is not deemed advisable to embark on any large project which will involve the continuance of heavy expenditure after the emergency has ceased. The railway question must be decided on its merits from a political and financial point of view, and is not yet ripe for decision." This telegram was despatched the day before the Governor-General left Simla, and was approved by his Excellency.

5. The views of the Government of India were more fully stated in a letter addressed to the Government of Bombay on the 25th October. It was therein explained that "in the construction of railways in India, it is absolutely necessary that each project should be taken up in succession in the order of its necessity as compared with others; that no project should be undertaken under present financial circumstances which cannot be depended on eventually to return full interest on the outlay; and that only so many should be on hand at one time as the borrowing powers of the State permit. For works designed to afford relief during scarcity, it is now an established principle that those ought to be selected, as far as practicable, which can be completed, or far advanced towards completion, by the outlay which the scarcity demands. Testing the Dhond and Munmar Railway project by the above conditions, the information at present before the Government of India does not appear to justify the immediate commencement of the line, while the relief outlay which it would provide would bear a very small proportion to the entire expenditure which it would involve, and would be confined to a comparatively small area of the affected tracts."

6. The Government of Bombay were requested to apply these principles, as far as they were applicable, to all projects which might be suggested to them at the present juncture; and the prominent position held by tank clearances, and the repair and improvement of existing roads in a memorandum of relief works which had been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay, as well as certain remarks made by the Collector of Poona as to the inexpediency of collecting large gangs away from their homes on large works, were referred to in terms of commendation. The attention of the Government of Bombay was at the same time drawn to the Resolution of the Government of India of the 18th February 1875, as indicating the General policy of the Government of India regarding measures of relief in times of scarcity.

7. In framing these instructions the Government of India were considerably influenced by what had recently occurred on the occasion of the apprehended scarcity in North Behar towards the end of 1875 and in the early part of 1876, when, had the recommendations of the local authorities for the commencement of large and expensive relief works been acted on, we should have been committed to an expenditure which events have shown would have been far in excess of the necessities of the case. It was not, however, at any time the intention of the Government of India to prescribe a resort to large works in the event of the famine assuming dimensions which would render the plan of local works difficult to carry out; and it will be seen, on reference to our Despatch to the Secretary of State under date the 15th December, that we fully recognised "the possibility, in the case of a scarcity so widespread as that which now afflicts the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, of its being necessary before very long to fall back upon larger projects," and that we informed the Secretary of State that this question was engaging our serious attention. Before this Despatch was written we had requested the Public Works Department to furnish us with further information than that which we possessed in the Agricultural Department regarding the Dhond and Munmar Railway project and also regarding the project of a railway from Bellary to Gudduk, which the Madras Government had proposed to commence as a relief work.

8. On the receipt of our telegram of the 16th October, the Government of Bombay sanctioned a programme of relief works involving an estimated cost of nearly 62 lakhs of rupees. This programme contained a very large proportion of small works, but also several large works, some of which were certain to involve an expenditure considerably in excess of the sums which were likely to be spent on them during the continuance of the famine. In regard to the latter the information which it contained was very scanty. It merely specified the amount sanctioned in each case, without any mention of the aggregate expenditure which the work was likely to entail. As an instance, I may observe that the amount to be assigned to the Maswad tank was put down at four lakhs, whereas it now appears that the estimated cost of that work is over 18 lakhs. The programme also bore evidence of having been hastily prepared. While in the case of some districts provision was made for spreading the works over the distressed localities, in others the expenditure was concentrated on a few large works, some of which were immediately afterwards abandoned by the Bombay Government on the representation of the district officers that the works sanctioned would not meet the wants of their districts. This inconsistency in the programme appears to be attributable to the fact that it was settled in a single day at a conference at which the Collectors of some only of the affected districts were present, and that the Government were not in possession of definite suggestions from the Collectors of the remaining districts. The programme was carefully examined by the Government of India. A considerable number of the works specified in it were allowed to stand. Two works were disallowed, and the Government of Bombay were requested to suspend the commencement of others pending the submission of further information with reference to them. They were also requested to furnish full information regarding all irrigation works, and not to commence any irrigation works, the estimated expenditure on which exceeded Rs. 30,000, without the sanction of the Government of India. At the same time they were informed that if other relief works were needed, pending the decision of the Government of India regarding the suspended works, minor works should be commenced in each distressed taluka, as had been done in Poona.

9. The Government of Bombay replied to this letter on the 27th November. Their reply was in effect a protest against any interference on the part of the Government of India. It questioned the correctness of the remarks of the Government of India regarding particular works. With reference to local works it was somewhat contradictory. It drew attention to previous assurances given by the Bombay Government, to the effect that as regards minor and local works its resources had already been virtually exhausted; while in the same paragraph, it stated that the Local Government had not overlooked the question of minor works, and was from day to day authorising their commencement in different localities; but was added that such works must not be regarded as in substitution of the larger operations which had been determined on, but in addition to them. The tone of parts of the letter was petulant, and on one point there was, as there has been in other letters from Bombay, a perversion of the purport of the orders of the Government of India.

10. The President in Council replied, on the 15th December, disclaiming any intention of interfering with the Government of Bombay more than was necessary to enable the Government of India to satisfy itself that the principles which had been laid down had been duly followed. These principles were recapitulated. The Bombay Government was commanded for its efforts to utilise provincial resources and to avoid interference with the grain trade. The feasibility of organising minor local works was affirmed, as evidenced by the examples of the Poona and Sholapur Collectorates, and by recent applications from the Collectors of Satara, Belgaum, and Kaladgi, and the opinion was expressed that if more full information had been obtained from the district officers, the programme might have been framed more in accordance with the policy of the Government of India. The delay in giving effect to the orders of the Supreme Government, sanctioning an additional Revenue Commissioner for the distressed districts, was also adverted to. It should here be distinctly borne in mind:—

(a.) That the Bombay Government, notwithstanding the lapse of above a month, and more than one call made upon them, had not, except in a few instances, furnished the information we deemed necessary, and in the case of many important works scarcely any information at all.

(b.) That the Bombay Government had empowered all the Collectors to commence without further reference any work entered in the programme, and that the information as to the extent and localities of the famine, submitted to us in reply to our telegram of October 22nd, had proved to be so meagre that we had been obliged on the 30th November to call for a complete review and forecast to be sent in by January 15th.

11. Our letter of the 15th December reached Bombay shortly after the arrival of the Viceroy at that place. It appears that the Governor expressed himself much dissatisfied with its contents, and especially took exception to those passages in which undue haste and want of deliberation in the preparation of their programme of works, and undue delay in the appointment of the additional Revenue Commissioner, were attributed to the Government of Bombay. The Viceroy on his arrival at Delhi proposed that the letter should be withdrawn, and a similar suggestion was thrown out by Sir Philip Wodehouse at the conference which was held there on the 1st January, and at which the Governors of Madras and Bombay attended. I was myself, in the first instance, opposed to the withdrawal of the letter, of which a copy had already been sent to the Secretary of State, and which appeared to me to be expressed in terms in no way discourteous to the Local Government, and to contain no statement which was not fully justified by the actual facts. No decision was come to that evening, but the next day it was settled that a fresh letter, bearing the same date, should be substituted for the letter of the 15th December, the two passages to which Sir Phillip Wodehouse had taken exception being omitted. Sir Phillip Wodehouse was informed by the Viceroy before he left Delhi that this would be done, and on the 5th January the revised letter was despatched to Bombay. On the same date the Bombay Government were informed in a separate letter that the restrictions on the commencement of large works were withdrawn, subject to certain conditions, the nature of which had been explained to the Governor at Bombay and subsequently at the conference. When these steps were taken, it was assumed that our revised letter, with the letter removing the restrictions previously imposed, would terminate the correspondence, and that the controversy was practically closed. The Government of Bombay, however, in their letter of the 18th January, have addressed a letter to the Government of India which purports to be a reply to our revised letter, but which quotes a passage in the original letter of the 15th December omitted from the revised letter.

12. I must here pause in my narrative of the differences between the two Governments, for the purpose of adverting to discussions which have recently taken place in the Government of India, followed by what may be regarded as in some measure, at all events, a change in the policy which was favoured by the collective Government of India, from the time at which we received the first intimation of the Bombay scarcity up to the time of our meeting at Delhi, or, perhaps, I should say, up to the arrival of the Viceroy and Sir John Strachey at Bombay. During the whole of that period the Government of India were unanimous in the opinion that in the earlier stages of the scarcity, and until it became absolutely necessary in consequence of the numbers of persons in need of relief to provide large works, a preference should be given to local works within easy reach of the homes of the people. The main ground upon which this opinion was based, was the difficulty of devising any number of large works which would not involve an expenditure considerably in excess of the requirements of the famine, a consideration which, as it appeared to me, was of paramount importance, especially in the present position of the finances. Another consideration, which I confess has weighed with me very strongly, is the great danger, in a time of scarcity, when the physique of the people is usually somewhat reduced, of inducing outbreaks of epidemic disease by the collection of large gangs of people at a distance from their homes, often with unavoidably insufficient shelter, and under other circumstances unfavourable to health. But it was felt from the first that the time might come when these risks would have to be encountered, and as I have said, the question of resorting to such large works as the Dhond and Munmar Railway was already under consideration when our original letter of the 15th December was despatched to Bombay.

13. Our colleague, Sir John Strachey, holds opinions very much opposed to those to which I have referred. He admits to a very limited extent, if, indeed, he admits it at all, the propriety of commencing with local works; and he is clearly of opinion that when anything like extensive relief is needed, the right thing to do is to collect the applicants for relief, or such of them as are capable of working, upon large works, where the labour test can be efficiently applied under proper supervision, and he thinks it better, when this is practicable, that the people should be worked at a distance from their homes than in their immediate neighbourhood. I am bound to say that these views derive very cogent support from what has taken place in the Madras Presidency, though even here I cannot but think, that the system of local works might have been carried out in a less extravagant fashion, had the Local Government been more impressed with the necessity for economy. However this may be, Sir John Stratchey's views have been practically accepted and acted on by the Government of India in our recent instructions to Sir Richard Temple. Their adoption has evidently led the Government of Bombay to form very erroneous impressions as to the real facts, and to regard the policy which was acted on up to the last few weeks as the policy of only that section of the Government, composed of four members, which remained at Simla after the departure of the Viceroy on his tour, and which subsequently carried on the administration at Calcutta. To these erroneous impressions is, I think to be ascribed, although of course they do not in the slightest degree justify a great deal that has been written in the recent letter and Resolutions of the Government of Bombay, including, perhaps, the extraordinary course which that Government has taken in pursuing a correspondence, in regard to which there was an implied, if not an express, understanding that it should cease, and their still more extraordinary action in writing and publishing in the newspapers a Resolution in which they have contrasted the supposed views of the Viceroy with those of the President in Council, with the manifest object of disparaging the latter, and in which they have disclosed to the public the essentially private arrangement made between the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay, that a certain letter should be withdrawn and another substituted for it.

14. The Bombay letter of the 18th January professes to contain a summary of the principles advocated and proposals made by the Government of Bombay, and of the mode in which they were dealt with by the President in Council. Like other communications from Bombay, it raises an entirely false issue and misrepresents what was actually done and written by the Government of India. Its object is to show that the Bombay Government were forced by the President in Council to waste money on useless works, in consequence of the refusal to sanction, without further explanation, many of the large works provided for in the Bombay programme. It refers to the *rejection* of many of the Bombay proposals, the fact being that only two were absolutely rejected. It gives no explanation of the omission of the Government of Bombay to furnish without delay the more full information which was called for with reference to the large works in their programme, which were not rejected but only suspended; and it entirely ignores the remark made both in the original and in the revised letter of the 15th December, though in different terms, to the effect that the Government of India recognised the necessity of resorting to large works in the case of a famine of prolonged duration. There can be no doubt that if the information called for had been promptly supplied, many of the works in the programme, which by order of the 19th November were suspended, would have been sanctioned long before this. As I have already observed, the information afforded in the Bombay programme was of the most meagre, and, indeed, of a positively misleading description. To specify four lakhs as the projected expenditure on a work, the estimated cost of which exceeds 18 lakhs, without making any mention of the estimated cost, is, to use the mildest term, calculated to mislead, and is certainly not consistent with the system usually followed by a prudent Government in sanctioning the expenditure of public money. At the time at which this programme reached us, the finances of India were, as they still are, and it is to be feared are likely to remain for some time to come, in a position of very serious embarrassment. Even then it could not be affirmed with certainty that either in Bombay or in Madras the famine would be as bad as it has proved to be; but had it been otherwise, I cannot think that in calling for more satisfactory information, we in any way exceeded the duty and the responsibility which devolved upon us. Why this information was not at once supplied, the Bombay Government do not explain. Either they were in possession of it when they framed their programme, or they were not. If they were, their omission can only be attributed to impatience and control. If they were not, then they are clearly chargeable with having performed an important duty in a hasty and perfunctory manner, such as, in my opinion, fully justified the remarks made in our original letter of the 15th December; and they are in no way warranted in asserting, as they do in paragraph 7 of their present letter, that the large works they wished to commence were such as "have been well examined and approved."

15. Since this minute was commenced the Government, at the meeting of Council yesterday, have resolved on the course which it is expedient to take with reference to the Resolution of the Bombay Government under date the 26th January, in which a direct and public attack is made upon the President in Council, and it has also been settled what notice shall be taken of the resolution of the 25th idem, laying down what are called "the general principles by which district officers should be guided in refusing the aid needed to preserve life." These documents do not, therefore, call for any further remarks from me except with reference to one observation in the Resolution of the 26th January, I allude to the remark made in the 6th paragraph of that Resolution, that the position was still further complicated by our letter of the 28th October inviting the attention of the Government of Bombay to the Resolution of the Government of India of the 18th February 1875, which, in paragraph 12, favours the policy of commencing with large works. I think it is to be regretted that the reference made in our letter to the Resolution in question was not accompanied by some qualifying remarks, but I cannot perceive that it has caused any practical complication of difficulty in the position of the Bombay Government. It certainly did not lead them to abstain from sanctioning minor works, for both before and since the withdrawal of our restrictions on large works, the Government of Bombay have sanctioned numerous small works. If the Bombay Government entertained any doubt as to the meaning of the Government of India, that doubt could at once been set at rest by a telegram. The only other paper to which I need advert, is the note framed by General Kennedy, the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, "on the general policy of the Government in connection with the Bombay famine," which is open to criticisms very similar to those which I have applied to the letter of the 18th January, and the publication of which appears to me to have been extremely improper. Here, again, the action of the President in Council is grossly misrepresented. It is alleged that "one class of works that has been entirely objected to by the President in Council is that of tanks, other than those of small dimensions;" the fact being that no such objection has been taken, the only restriction imposed being that in the case of tanks or other irrigation works estimated to cost more than Rs. 30,000 the previous sanction of the Government of India should be obtained. The necessity for some restriction is, I think, sufficiently established by the case of the Maswad tank to which I have already alluded.

From the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

2nd February 1877.

We beg to invite your Lordship's attention to the accompanying Resolution of the Government of Bombay, dated the 26th ultimo, which was published in the local newspapers on the date of issue, and which purports to supplement, with the information necessary to the full understanding of the bearings of the case, the reports of Sir Richard Temple on the famine in Bombay (Nos. I. to IV.), which we published in the *Gazette of India* of the 20th ultimo.

2. The Government of Bombay has, in this resolution, endeavoured to show that two distinct policies have been followed by the Government of India in dealing with the principles on which relief operations were to be conducted. It states that the first of these policies is wrong; that it was the cause of grave embarrassment to the Government of Bombay; that it has been the origin of the defects pointed out by Sir Richard Temple in the system of relief adopted in that Presidency; and that this policy was the policy of the President in Council, into whose hands, "in consequence of the departure of his Excellency the Viceroy on tour, the administration of the Government of India fell." The second policy, it is stated, was right; it was in accordance with the views which the Government of Bombay had always maintained; it has now been adopted by the Government of India in its instructions to Sir Richard Temple; and this policy was that of the Viceroy himself. Every effort is made to bring out strongly the supposed contradiction between the views of the Viceroy, which to the satisfaction of the Government of Bombay now prevail, and those of the Government of India, as expressed by the President in Council, during the absence of his Excellency.

3. If the Government of Bombay believed these facts to be true, and if it were acting for the public good under an impression that there had existed some conflict of opinion between the Viceroy and the President in Council, we find it difficult to understand, considering the terrible gravity of the circumstances, how the admitted reconcilement of this assumed difference, in a sense favourable to its own views and wishes, could have appeared to that Government a proper and legitimate occasion for the public attack thus made by it on the Government of India. The propriety of such a proceeding, under any circumstances, we leave with confidence to the appreciation of your Lordship. But in the presence of one of the greatest calamities recorded in the history of the Empire, it might, we think, have been presumed that a sense of common responsibility would have induced the Government of Bombay to abstain from aggravating any cause of conflict or irritation which could weaken the authority, or add to the difficulties of the Government of India. At such a moment it might have been expected that even if the Government of Bombay thought our views erroneous or our conduct mistaken, it would, at least, have given the Government of India credit for an honest desire to do what it believed to be right, and would not have chosen an opportunity so inappropriate to publish to the world a Resolution in which it practically invites the public to share the contempt it feels for our assumed errors and divided counsels.

4. As an illustration of the spirit by which the Government of Bombay seems to have been animated, we desire in particular to call your Lordship's attention to the 9th and 10th paragraphs of its resolution. The fact is there prominently noticed that a letter, dated the 15th December, expressing the dissent of the President in Council from certain measures adopted by the Government of Bombay, was subsequently withdrawn, and that another letter, in a very modified form, was substituted for it. The conclusion which the public will certainly draw from these paragraphs is, that there has been a transaction of somewhat suspicious character, or questionable propriety, and that this is another and significant illustration of the divided counsels of the Supreme Government. The Truth is, however, that the Viceroy, after personal communication with the Governor of Bombay, believed that if portions of a letter, dated the 15th December, which during his Excellency's visit to that city was received by the Bombay Government from the Government of India, were modified, some of the differences of opinion which had arisen between the two Governments might be removed. The letter was modified accordingly with our unanimous concurrence, and with a hope and expectation which his Excellency the Governor of Bombay was understood by us to share and encourage, that this step could only tend to render more amicable and satisfactory the existing relations between the two Governments. But even this measure, prompted by conciliatory motives alone, has now been turned against the Government of India in a manner which not only involves a grave infraction of official propriety, but also constitutes a breach of that decorum and courtesy without which neither public nor private affairs can be satisfactorily conducted.

5. If, therefore, the facts in question had been correctly stated by the Government of Bombay, this would, we submit, have constituted no excuse for its present proceeding, but would have been, on the contrary, an aggravation of the breach of official propriety committed by that Government. The Viceroy, however, desires to place on record his emphatic repudiation of the position attributed to him by the Government of Bombay in reference to the views which it has misunderstood and the facts which it has mis-stated. Between the policy approved by the Viceroy and that which was carried out, during his Excellency's absence on the frontier, under the orders of the President in Council there has been no contradiction. That policy, so far as it concerns the relations between the supreme and local Governments in reference to famine management, laid down two paramount conditions; 1st, that the local Governments should strictly abstain from all interference with private trade not previously sanctioned by the Government of India; 2nd, that no public works, involving heavy and permanent burdens on the Imperial treasury, should be undertaken for purely relief purposes, unless approved by the Government of India, on the ground that their completion would so permanently benefit the Empire as to entitle them to precendence over others of a similar character, or that the immediate commencement of them (should it hereafter be found necessary to suspend their construction) would not involve an absolute waste of money.

6. It must be remembered that, when these conditions were laid down for the guidance of our correspondence with the Government of the affected Provinces, those Governments were no more able than ourselves to say whether the then incipient scarcity would prove temporary and local, or widespread and serious. Bearing this fact in mind, and in accordance with the above-mentioned principles, we deemed it expedient to urge upon the local Governments the propriety of confining their efforts to local relief works of a minor character, and, if possible, close to the homes of the suffering populations, in preference to the commencement of larger, more expensive, and more remote operations, so long as the character of the difficulty to be dealt with remained reasonably questionable. In so doing we were influenced by our experience of similar situations on a recent occasion, when, had we prematurely adopted certain urgent recommendations for the commencement of relief works on a large scale, the Government of India would have been burdened with a heavy expenditure, justified only by exaggerated anticipations of the progress of a scarcity, which afterwards proved to be brief and inconsiderable.

7. In the expediency of this advice the Government of Bombay fully concurred. The main reason why the sanction of the President in Council was provisionally withheld from some of the relief works subsequently advocated by the Government of Bombay was neither the size of those works nor the cost of them, but the fact that the proposal to commence them immediately was unaccompanied by any information enabling the Government of India to know, even approximately, the extent and duration of the expenditure it was asked to undertake on their account.

8. A single instance will suffice to illustrate this fact. In proposing the immediate commencement of the Mhaswad Tank, the Government of Bombay requested sanction for an expenditure of four lakhs, without stating whether this expenditure represented the amount of a preliminary allotment or that of the total estimated cost of the work. The information received at a later period showed the total cost of this work as then estimated to be 14 lakhs; and the information furnished at a still later period raised the estimate to over 18 lakhs.

9. Whether, under such circumstances, the President in Council was, or was not, justified in calling for further information, is a question which we must respectfully leave to your Lordship's decision. But we wish to explain that, in doing so, he was under the impression that the information asked for might have been promptly furnished; and he had no desire to hamper, irritate, or embarrass the Government of Bombay by unduly prolonging a vexatious inquiry. In so far as this may have been the practical, though certainly unintended and unanticipated, effect of the later correspondence between the two Governments, that result can be regretted by none more sincerely than by the Government of India. It is not, however, a result in any wise attributable to a conflict of opinion between the President in Council and the Viceroy, who were in close communication and accord with each other throughout every stage of the correspondence in question.

10. The visit of the Viceroy to Bombay, where he was met by Sir John Strachey, afforded opportunities for personal explanations, which fully satisfied both his Excellency and our Financial Colleague that some of the works in regard to which the President in Council had, up to that period, deemed it his duty to suspend the sanction of the Government of India, were proposed on sound principles and urgently needed. Both the Viceroy and Sir John Strachey, moreover, were led, by what they saw and heard upon the spot, to the conclusion that relief works on a scale, and in accordance with principles which we had always contemplated as necessary in the event of a scarcity ascertained to be really serious and widespread, had been too long delayed in Bombay, and ought to be immediately commenced.

Whether this delay was partially or even wholly attributable to the Government of India, under the circumstances we have endeavoured to explain, is a point on which we do not presume to be the judges of our own conduct. But, on receipt of the information furnished, first to the Viceroy and immediately afterwards by him to his colleagues in Council, the Government of India unanimously concurred in the view taken of it by his Excellency: as also in the approval publicly expressed by the Viceroy of the general soundness of the principles, and efficiency of the measures adopted by his Excellency the Governor.

11. Although, therefore, a practical change of policy was coincident with the Viceroy's return to the headquarters of the Government, that change was in accordance with the opinion of a unanimous Council, and the reasons of it, which are obvious, have already been indicated in the instructions to Sir Richard Temple. The Government of Bombay was necessarily in a better position than ourselves for determining whether the time had arrived for undertaking the larger class of works, the expediency of which, under certain circumstances, we had never doubted or denied; and looking back on the past, we fully acknowledge that in our anxiety to prevent needless expenditure of money, involving us in heavy future responsibilities, it is possible that we may have delayed too long in recognising and acting upon the fact that the time for undertaking public works on a scale of greater magnitude had arrived, both in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. It is fortunate that no more serious questions are involved. The Government of Bombay thinks that the result of our action has been that too much, not too little, relief has been given.

12. In conducting difficult operations under circumstances so anxious as those with which we have unhappily now to deal, we do not claim for ourselves any immunity from error. We have done, and shall continue to do, our best to mitigate the terrible calamity which is afflicting the Empire; and we know, and cordially acknowledge, that the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and all their officers, are devoting themselves to the same task with an anxiety and zeal which cannot be exceeded. Mistakes will, doubtless, be committed by all concerned; but all have equally at heart one common object, the attainment of which can only be assured by mutual forbearance and cordiality, and a loyal subordination of every other consideration to that of the public weal.

13. We propose to submit to your Lordship by the next mail some further papers recently received from the Government of Bombay, accompanied by a memorandum in which we shall recapitulate, and more fully explain, the salient points of the correspondence between the two Governments, in so far as it has reference to the questions raised in the Resolution forming the subject of our present Despatch, and in the other papers above alluded to.—We have the honour to be, &c.

LYTTON.
H. W. NORMAN.
A. HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
A. CLARKE.
J. STRACHEY.

MINUTE by Major-General the Honourable Sir Henry W. Norman, K. C. B., dated 6th February 1877.

The minute prepared by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot on the correspondence relating to the famine in Bombay places me under further obligation to him, and I desire, before I say another word, to record, in emphatic terms, my thanks to him and to the Secretary—who acted under his immediate directions, Mr. Hope—for their most anxious and unwearied exertions in connexion with the famine during the period that I was President in Council.

2. Various circumstances combined to throw on the President in Council, during the Viceroy's absence in October last, November, and December, an amount of work unusual during such cases of absence, and nothing but the most anxious attention on the part of Sir A. Arbuthnot and Mr. Hope could have enabled the work connected with the famine in Madras, Bombay, and Mysore to have been at all effectively dealt with. Although I most fully and completely accept all responsibility that may be considered to rightly devolve on me, I must give my honourable colleague and the Secretary credit for all the hard work that was involved.

3. As Sir A. Arbuthnot's minute will go home, I have little to add to it, or to Despatch No. 8, sent on the 2nd instant. They seem to me to give a complete history of our proceedings, and I do not see how those proceedings during the Viceroy's absence, could have been very different from what they were. A policy was decided upon by the Government when his Excellency was with the Government, and it would have been quite improper for us to have changed that policy save on a most clear proof of the necessity for so doing, and after obtaining, if communication was possible, his Excellency's concurrence. It was our duty to keep the Viceroy informed of all that went on, and as stated in the Despatch No. 8, there was perfect accord between his Lordship and his absent Council. Even the idea that large works should be resorted to, first expressed by Lord Lytton, after arrival at Bombay, had been almost

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

anticipated at Calcutta on the 15th December, when his Excellency had not reached Bombay.

6. Therefore, not only was the Bombay Government wrong from every point of view in trying to force on the public the idea that the Viceroy, on the one hand, and the President in Council, on the other, held and acted on opposite opinions, but it is difficult to understand that they were not aware of this; for the instructions objected to were merely an enlargement of those communicated to them on the 4th and 16th October, when the Viceroy was with the Council, and all allusion to which is ignored in their resolution. They must have been perfectly aware that the Viceroy did not make over the charge at Simla till the 16th October, and therefore that important instructions sent on that day, and still more those sent 12 days previously, were not likely to be of a nature opposed to the Viceroy's views.

7. Further, it is impossible to understand how the Governor of Bombay, in his personal communication with the Viceroy at Bombay alluded to in paragraph 4 of the Despatch No. 8, can have avoided becoming acquainted with the fact that the Viceroy was being urged to change his views and not to maintain those he had all along held.

8. It is out of place for me to add a word as to the impropriety of the conduct of the Bombay Government, which has been fully dealt with in the Despatch, and I think it has been conclusively shown that they had no grounds whatever for their uncalled for assumptions. All I can now say is that we acted according to the best of our ideas as to what was best. Looking back at the correspondence perhaps some verbal of drafting changes might have been desirable, but beyond this I am not aware that we could or should have acted otherwise than we did.

MINUTE by His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 8th February 1877.

I have little to add to the foregoing Minutes in the way of statement or opinion, but it is due to Sir Henry Norman and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot that I should take this occasion of recording my grateful appreciation of the conscientious, vigilant, and able manner in which during my short absence from the seat of Government they discharged the anxious and difficult task confided to them in reference to the present famine.

At the time I left Simla the scarcity, which has since assumed such serious dimensions, was of a very limited character, nor were the Local Governments with whom we had been in correspondence about it any better able than ourselves to predict its probable duration or extent, these being dependent on the timeliness and abundance of the rainfall due at a later period. My presence was then urgently required on various parts of the frontier, both for the personal conclusion of some important negotiations and also for the investigation of various administrative questions which demanded an early decision founded on personal consultation with the local authorities. Such a decision I was adequately qualified to form. But I need hardly say that I neither had formed nor was competent to form any deeply seated opinion on the relative merits of the various principles which have been from time to time propounded or adopted for the management of a great Indian famine in all its phases, such a task never having come within the scope of my previous experience.

In these circumstances I did not feel called upon to postpone my inspection of the frontier, for which elaborate arrangements had been completed, and I consider that only course properly open to me was the one I adopted, viz., to leave untrammelled to my colleagues in Council, whose experience on such subjects was greater than my own, the conduct of all correspondence about relief operations and other matters connected with the scarcity, affording them, in the discharge of their anxious task, that unreserved support on which they were entitled to reckon.

In default of special experience, my own views were naturally and necessarily guided by reference, on the one hand, to the plain axioms of political economy, and on the other, to those obligations which are permanently incumbent on the responsible guardians of the public purse.

It was my opinion that we should not be justified in sanctioning either any premature interference with private trade, or the commencement, for purely relief purposes, of public works which the Imperial Government might find, after adequate consideration, that it could neither complete without an expenditure of money greatly in excess of its resources, nor suspend, if once commenced, without a considerable waste of money. My colleagues concurred in these conclusions, and were furthermore of opinion that at the stage of the scarcity with which we were then dealing, it was expedient to start small relief works near the homes of the people rather than large ones remote from the suffering localities.

The facts and arguments on which this opinion was based appeared to me sound and cogent, and I unreservedly acquiesced in the recommendation which, with my full authority, was addressed in this sense to the Governments of the two Southern Presidencies before I left Simla on the 16th of October.

The question subsequently raised in reference to the relative efficiency of relief works on a large scale, or a small one, at the earliest possible period of a famine already existing, or confidently expected, was not then under consideration. This is no doubt a question of great importance; and so far as I am personally concerned, had anything occurred to suggest it to my mind before I left Simla, I think that, whilst certainly sanctioning and fully approving the recommendation then addressed to the Local Governments in favour of minor works, I should probably have endeavoured so to qualify or guard the language of it as to leave the Local Governments no possible ground for at any time supposing themselves to be precluded, in deference to an established principle, from commencing relief operations on a large scale whenever such a course might appear to them called for by the circumstances with which they were dealing.

There was, however, no cause for the anticipatory discussion of such a question, more especially as the recommendation above referred to was unreservedly accepted by the Government of Bombay as well as that of Madras without the slightest reference to any condition by which it should in their opinion be qualified.

Copies of all the subsequent correspondence on famine matters were promptly and regularly forwarded to me by the President in Council, carefully perused and duly acknowledged not only with approval, but also with cordial recognition of the conscientious care with which it had been conducted.

Now, as regards that portion of this correspondence which was addressed to the Bombay Government, I must here observe that, ever since I assumed charge of the Supreme Government, it has been my earnest and constant endeavour to maintain, both personally and officially, the most frank and cordial relations with his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Finding that the official intercourse between the two Governments was not altogether free from mutual irritation and mistrust, I have been at some pains to read with care, and occasionally to correct with my own hand, letters, drafted on current business of a kind too trivial to engage the personal attention of the Viceroy, had it not been for the Viceroy's anxiety to prevent the inadvertent use of any expression which might appear to him likely to offend the susceptibilities of correspondents predisposed to take offence. But it is my sincere belief that the President in Council could not, consistently with that high sense of public duty which has characterised his long and eminent career, have sanctioned offhand and in absolute ignorance of the extent and duration of the financial liabilities the Government of India would thereby incur, all the applications for the commencement of large relief works first addressed to him by the Government of Bombay in the latter end of October.

The figures accompanying these applications were, in my opinion, inadequate and even misleading, and I think not only that the President in Council was fully justified in calling for further information respecting them, but also that it was his clear duty to do so. The question is not whether large works were preferable to small ones at the time when the above-mentioned applications from the Government of Bombay were received by the Government of India, but whether the Government of India ought or ought not to have sanctioned the immediate commencement of the works specified by the Government of Bombay without knowing whether the expenditure for which sanction was asked on behalf of those works represented the total estimated cost of them or only the amount of a provisional allotment for relief purposes. Again, when it had been ascertained that the proposed expenditure represented only the amount of an allotment for commencing the works in question, was it or was it not the duty of the Government of India to sanction this expenditure before it had ascertained whether it would be absolutely wasted in case the Government of India should find itself unable to prosecute without interruption the completion of the works thus commenced?

As illustrating the importance of the question thus stated, I may here mention that when application was first received for permission to commence the Dhond and Munmar Railroad, the preliminary survey of that line (a great Imperial work) was barely completed, and had not been subjected to any examination by the Public Works Department of the Imperial Government. I have now sanctioned the commencement of relief work on this projected line, not at all because I am satisfied that the Bombay is Government right in asserting that the earthworks on which it purposes to employ such labour will not be deteriorated if the completion of the work is suspended (as it probably will be suspended) for some years, but because I believe that the difficulties with which the Local Government is at present dealing are so great as to justify us in incurring such a risk rather than reject its urgent and renewed request.

The correspondence which ensued between the two Governments in consequence of the demand made and maintained by the President in Council, for further information respecting the large relief works he was urged to sanction last November, has doubtless occasioned some delay in the commencement of those works. I cannot judge whether the Bombay Government was able or only unwilling to furnish the information asked for, nor whether, had that information been promptly furnished, the President in Council would still on principle have objected to the commencement of the works recommended. Nothing in the correspondence of which copies were forwarded to me led me to suppose that sanction of these works had been provisionally withheld on any other ground than the need of fuller information on certain financial points.

But, immediately after my arrival at Bombay, I became aware that this correspondence was regarded by the Government of that Presidency as irreconcilable with the discretion left to it by our telegram of the 16th of October, and acknowledged with satisfaction in its own telegram of the 24th of the same month, with regard to expenditure on relief works. I had also the advantage of meeting at Bombay Sir John Strachey, whose personal experience of previous famines in India had led him to form a very strong opinion adverse to the continuation of small local relief works, and in favour of commencing large ones at the earliest possible stage of any serious scarcity. The arguments in support of this opinion, which I need not recapitulate, appeared to me forcibly illustrated by all I learned of what was actually taking place in the affected districts at the time I visited Bombay. I therefore came to the conclusion that relief works upon a large scale were urgently needed; and that, whatever the cause to which it might be attributable, the delay in commencing them could not be safely prolonged.

I am of opinion that, when it became evident that the correspondence between the two Governments on this subject was not conducive to a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the points in dispute, it would have been well to close that correspondence, so far as it concerned matters of detail, by deputing some competent and conciliatory officer to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of settling all such matters in personal communication with the local Government. But I must at once acknowledge that this is an opinion formed after the fact; for the truth, it was not until I had reached Bombay, on my way to Delhi, that I became fully conscious, either of the irritation which the correspondence of the proceeding month had occasioned to the Government of that Presidency, or of the gravity of all the circumstances which demanded my prompt decision that relief works, on a large scale, ought to be immediately opened.

Being also satisfied that the principles on which the Bombay Government was dealing with difficulties of its situation were sound and judicious, I omitted no opportunity of encouraging its efforts by giving public and cordial expression to my approval of its proceedings and my confidence in its discretion.

Almost simultaneously with, or immediately after, the public utterances made by myself in this sense on behalf of the Government of India, the Government of Bombay received a letter from the President in Council referring to various matters of detail. The terms of this letter were in accordance with the principles previously laid down by the Government of India, and those principles were not (in my opinion at least) incompatible with the famine policy which the Bombay Government was then pursuing. But some portions of this letter were regarded by that Government as impediments to action urgently needed in the then existing condition of local affairs.

Believing that the letter was not intended to have this effect, and being also satisfied by the information furnished me on the spot, that delayed action might have injurious results, I at once addressed a private letter to the President in Council, urgently requesting the immediate revocation of this letter; but my letter did not reach Delhi previous to my own arrival there. I then ascertained that a copy of the letter had been already forwarded to the Secretary of State; but, within a few days afterwards, my colleagues in Council agreed to recall that letter, and substitute for it one from which the paragraphs complained of by the local Government should be omitted. It was not possible to draft the submitted letter thus agreed upon, previous to the return of Sir Philip Wodehouse to Bombay; but on the eve of his Excellency's departure from Delhi, he informed him that the original letter was withdrawn, and that he would speedily receive another letter on the same subject, which was to be substituted for it, and from which the passages to which he had called my attention in the first document would be omitted. I took this occasion of expressing to his Excellency my hope that the arrangement thus explained would terminate a correspondence which could not be continued without detriment to the interests of the Empire, under circumstances of serious difficulty, imperatively demanding the loyal and energetic co-operation of all its administrators.

His Excellency gave me to understand that the arrangement in question was satisfactory to himself and his Government, and that the controversy it was intended to close would be considered by him as set at rest.

My surprise has, therefore, been great on reading, for the first time, in the local newspapers, the Resolution of the Bombay Government to which this and the foregoing minutes have reference.

From the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India Office, London, April 6, 1877.

Para 1. I have considered in Council your letter of the 2nd and 9th February last, Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10, Revenue, Famine.

2. I have in other Despatches informed you that the Government highly approve of the measure which you have taken for the relief of distress in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and have expressed their sense of the vigilance and energy with which have marked your policy.

3. On the present occasion I propose to make some remarks upon the points in respect to which a difference of opinion has arisen between the Government of India and that of Bombay. The extent of this divergence appears to me to have been much overrated by the Government of Bombay, and in itself would hardly require any notice from me. But the emphasis which has been laid upon it by that Government makes some observation on my part necessary.

4. The two points of presumed difference upon which the Bombay Government have laid stress are, the extent to which the obligations of giving relief should be accepted, and the manner in which relief labour can be most advantageously employed.

5. With respect to the first of these two points, I am unable to see the divergence to which the Bombay Government has called attention, and which, apparently, has embarrassed their decisions. I rather that these difficulties arise from seeking for an exactly defined rule, in a case where exact definition is impossible. Both your Government and that of Bombay concur in the wise and humane principle that human life shall not perish through want, when it is in the power of the State to preserve it. Both Governments are equally sensible of the necessity of guarding this rule from being wrested to the encouragement of indolence or of waste. It follows that the grievousness of destitution must be ascertained by labour tests, severe enough to deter from accepting relief all who can possibly obtain subsistence in any other way, yet not so hard as to repel those who are really starving. Special provision is requisite for the case of secluded women and of the infirm, and for the rarer cases where caste feeling makes gang labour inapplicable.

6. Any administrative rule may be damaged in argument by the suggestion of extreme cases for which it will not provide a solution. In the present instance, it is possible to ask, as the Bombay Government have done, what is to be done if you meet with a man whose love of life is so feeble, or whose dislike of exertion is so overpowering, that he had rather starve than work? Such a state of feeling cannot have been of long standing, as the subject of it must have long since died, at least if he belonged to the classes whom a few months of famine could reduce to a dependence on State aid. Of such singular exceptions, if they exist, it is only necessary to say, that they can be provided for by no rule, that must be left to the discretion of the officer who meets with them.

7. The other subject of discussion is of considerable importance, though the extent of the difference of view between your Government and that of Bombay has not in the end proved to be very large. The Government of Bombay were from an early period of opinion that the calamity should be treated as one of great magnitude, and that consequently relief works should be organised on a large scale. Proceeding on the assumption of a widespread famine, which events have unhappily justified, their policy was evidently sound. The most important argument in its favour is that effective supervision can be provided for one large work at far less cost than for many small works. The President in Council, however, upon the evidence before him, considered that the organisation of large relief works was premature, and was reluctant to sanction the commencement of undertakings which, except as famine works, the state of the finances would not justify the Government in completing. His objections were naturally fortified by the circumstance that the estimates furnished by the Government of Bombay for the works which they proposed were in some instances too imperfect to enable the Government of India to calculate the burden which their consent would throw upon the Treasury.

8. The Government of Bombay deserve great credit for the accuracy with which they foresaw the gravity of the calamity that was impending, and the energy of the measures which they took to meet it. At a greater distance from the localities where the distress was showing itself, the Government of India for some time were disposed to wait for more conclusive evidence, and in the meantime to be guided by the general principle that relief works ought to be proportionate to the distress they were intended to relieve, both in respect to duration and extent. When the evidence was more fully laid before them, the Government of India resolved to sanction a system of larger works, in view of the wider distress which it was necessary to relieve.

9. Large works admitting of the employment of a considerable number of men are more suitable for the relief of extensive calamities like the present, not only because they admit of a less costly supervision, but also because they furnish a more effective test of destitution than smaller local works. For a large work the greater number of those employed will have to move a considerable distance from their homes, and necessity so unwelcome generally to the labouring classes in India offers a security that only those will submit to it who are forced to do so by the entire destitution of every other means of sustenance. A similar guarantee is not offered by the repair of village tanks, which are mostly accessible from the homes of those who are employed upon them.

10. In the selection of the larger works for the employment of the destitute population, it is undoubtedly desirable to prefer, where such a choice is possible, those which will be in some degree remunerative to the Treasury. I was therefore glad to learn that you had sanctioned the commencement of the earth-works of railways through the affected districts. The work, if completed as a railway, may not pay full interest upon the cost of its construction, but it will, for its first opening, contribute something towards that expenditure. A work, on the other hand, like a great road, though perhaps nearly or quite as advantageous to the inhabitants of the country through which it passes as the railway, will directly yield nothing towards defraying the yearly cost which its construction will entail upon the Exchequer. A very long period must elapse before its indirect effects will influence the revenue. Wherever, therefore, it is possible to do so, a directly remunerative work should be selected.—I have, &c.

SALISBURY.

## LORD BEACONSFIELD ON ENGLISH IMAGINATION.

(*Spectator.*)

THE great secret of successful flattery, it is maintained, is to praise the victim for the qualities that he does not possess, or about his possession of which he is uneasily anxious. Tell a lout, it is said, that he is graceful, a brute that he is gracious, a pretty non-entity that she is intellectual, and their hearts are won. The axiom is probably more cynical than accurate, and the most successful flatterer, is the man who attributes to his subject qualities he does possess in the germ, but does not exercise, for then his love of ease is as much consoled as his *amour propre*, but it has become with the elder men of our day almost a dogma. Clearly Lord Beaconsfield believes in it thoroughly. He loves, when he addresses a special audience, to praise it to its face for the quality in which it is most lacking. The grand defect of English painters, and especially of English painters who exhibit under the sanction of the Academy, is want of imagination, inability to think of subjects not steeped in ordinariness, a tendency to waste powers of execution sometimes marvellous upon the hackneyed or the common place, and consequently Lord Beaconsfield last year told the Academicians that imagination was their distinctive quality. Considering the idea of the English which pervades his writings, his almost savage scorn for the limited mental range of the race he rules, the subtle Premier must have enjoyed that sardonic jest; but it was a little too strong for the artists. Its sincerity was suspected, stories were told of other and less flattering opinions, and this year he repeated his compliment as prophecy rather than fact, also with a *piece justificative* to defend it. English artists will show imagination, because "if there is an imaginative nation in the world, it is the English nation":—I do believe, from what I see around me, not merely in this room, but throughout the country generally, that there is a feeling which we will not be satisfied in the works of modern art, which does aim at the production of the highest style of imaginative creation; and I cannot doubt that my countrymen will succeed in these efforts. I rely on the race to which they belong. I rely on the fact that there never has been a limit to the increasing excellence of English achievement, when a fair and just opportunity was offered to it; and therefore I do look forward to a period, of which, I think, we have many symptoms and encouraging circumstances about us, when imaginative art will be characteristic of the English school, as well as that sense of humour and that exquisite feeling of nature and intellectual delineation of portraiture to which I have before referred." "This, continued the Premier, is the nation which has produced the greatest number of poets, the greatest number of illustrious poets," and therefore it must be imaginative; and this is the greatest nation, and "will, therefore, unconsciously, yearn after an ideal in art as high as the position itself occupies" in the world.

That is really most delicate flattery, and we do not wonder that the guests at the Academy Dinner felt the delight which comes of a pleasing surprise. To be told in a year in which Mr. Frith, with his sermonising realism, attracts the largest crowds, that the English are imaginative; to learn that their position in the world is of itself alike evidence and root of imaginative excellence; to be reminded, as it were, of their wealth as testimony to their intellect; and then to have a grave argument adduced in proof that the flattery was well founded,—this, for well-bred men, belonging to a race which, though strong enough to be careless of censure, is not strong enough to reject praise, must have been delicious enjoyment, enjoyment enhanced, if the cynics are right, by the entire absence of truthfulness in the praise. The very facts are untrue. So far from position, national grandeur, empire, developing that imagination which produces success in art; the Roman, whose position was most like our own, failed only in art, and Italians only won their glory in that department of mental effort when Italy was divided into petty States and crushed by petty tyrannies. The Fleming, who conquered nothing; the Dutchman who only conquered the sea; the Italian, who had no empire save in a past remembrance, no freedom save in thought, no position save that of a spotted wass [illegible] these are the men who in art, in architecture, in sculpture, in painting, have stirred the admiration of mankind; and in music, Lord Beaconsfield himself claims all glory in conception, as well as execution, for the Hebrew, who was till to-day a slave. While Jewish composers charmed mankind, they had scarcely the rights of men. What has Art received from China, or was it the inhabitant of a petty State who told his porters that if they broke the work of Phidias he would make them mend it? Was Phidias a Roman, or Raphael loaded with the "responsibilities" of empire? Lord Beaconsfield says the English have produced the greatest number of illustrious poets. Have they? The number of the English and the duration of the national life being taken into the account, have they so far overpassed Greece in the number of the poets who have lived and sweetened life for the poetic of mankind? Have they even so greatly exceeded the number of the poets whom Judea, a land not bigger than Wales with a population of scarcely a million, produced, to express her over the highest religious aspirations? Has Lord Beaconsfield forgotten Zion, or does he, perchance, not reckon Job and David, Isaiah and Ezekiel, among the "illustrious poets" of mankind? That England has produced great poets is true, but if there is one fact more certain about her history than another, it is that the English are not an imaginative people, but a most practical one, unable to look forward into futurity, or sympathise with lives other than their own, or understand ideas not developed in themselves, and that therefore they have succeeded. In politics they have been the people of compromise,—the people, that is, who have subordinated imagination to common-sense. In architecture they have been great once, but ever since they were few and little they have been the engineers of the comfortable, have risen by degrees to the height of railway station, and though unable to devise a beautiful street, have made scientific cloacæ institutions of the civilised. In sculpture they have produced nothing their own artists do not ridicule, and in art all their unscrupulous flatterer can say is that they will succeed. So utterly are they without imagination, that they alone of the peoples of earth know nothing of their own history, are totally without legends, have now scarcely a relic of folk-lore, and have not one beautiful song among the true "ballads of the people." They have governed greatly, and every race they govern hates them, for want of sympathy; they have striven greatly, but cannot define the ideas for which they strove; they have reasoned greatly, and in reasoning boast that their reliance is on the inductive method. That is no discredit to them. To every race its own; and the nation which established representative government and abolished slavery, which has made order and freedom synonymous and compatible, which broke the charm of kingship and founded the only great modern republic, and which, above all, has taught mankind how to conquer yet elevate the conquered, has no reason to fear the coldest judgment of the most biassed historian. But the imagination! The English is the most religious of nations, and its notion of heaven is sitting on a cold cloud singing psalms, and its greatest religious poet imagined cannon the weapon of the Almighty against the rebels of Heaven, and Paradise a garden where oranges grew wild.

Even, however, supposing it true, What does Lord Beaconsfield mean? He says that because the English have imagination, therefore they will succeed in art. Have the imaginative races succeeded in art? The Arabs are perhaps the people among whom imagination is most universally developed, and they never painted a picture or carved a stone, though they have done much of their own land, once deprived by prosperity of their imaginative power when their poets had done singing and their tale-tellers were exhausted, they built a building or two, the Alhambra and the Taj—for the Taj is Arab, if an Italian built it—which is a joy and a wonder even to minds saturated with the Gothic idea. The Hebrew conceived of Jehovah and wrote the Psalms, and sang so that for all time and through all civilisations man, in moments of extremity, has turned to the Hebrew lyre for the highest expression of his hope, his penitence, and his supplication, but even the Hebrew Temple was built by another race. The Irishman, the Highlander, the Breton,—to these surely imagination has been given in full measure and running over, yet in architecture, in sculpture, in painting, they are far behind the stolid Englisman, who looks on their legends and their poetry as on children's babble, and on themselves as hopeless, because of their imagination. To one people, indeed, of the highest imaginative power was given also the highest felicity in art, and that race which imagined Prometheus also built the Parthenon; but in the main, the history of art is the history of the races in whom imagination was at least not the dominant quality. The Arab and the Jew, the Highlander and the Breton, the Irishman and the Norseman had not, says Lord Beaconsfield the assistance of Government, "which I, from my youth up, have held that it would be wise to afford." They lacked the opportunity. True, but what happened to the Greek when he had that assistance? Once in his career the Greek had the hearty help of the richest Government that ever existed, a Government that lavished treasures on Art, a Government whose first idea was, like Lord Beaconsfield's, to develop the splendid; and under its inspiration the Greek, who without it, had made works before which artists despair, produced that tawdry, magnificent monstrosity, Byzantine Art.

THE Dean of Chichester was select preacher at Oxford the other day, and after his usual brilliant fashion demolished the Darwinian theory with an apostrophe. "Ye men of science," said Dr. Burgon, "ye men of science, leave me my ancestors in Paradise, and I do not grudge you yours in the Zoological Gardens."

AN UNFORTUNATE WOMAN.—A Coimbatore correspondent writes:—"At the Sessions held here, a woman named Akkamal, was tried for the murder of her own child in the following circumstances. The woman stated that she was turned out of doors, with her two daughters, by her husband who could no longer support her, and after wandering about trying to get work, she spent one month in a relief camp; discharged thence, she tried to get a living for herself and her two children, of 12 and 13 years, by begging and working, but failed in all her attempts. For several days, she said, they lived on prickly-pear fruits and leaves, and finally she made up her mind to drown both her children, and then put an end to herself. In pursuance of this resolution she took them to a well where she first pushed the younger girl in, and turning to catch the other she found she had retreated. She pursued her, but before overtaking the child her own courage failed, and she could not carry out her intention. The statement of the unfortunate woman was corroborated by evidence, and the Court convicting her of murder sentenced her to transportation for life; but having regard to the circumstances in which the crime was committed, her case has been represented for the merciful consideration of Government."


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THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

*The Monsoon alterations in the B. B. & C. I. R. Co.'s Passenger Time Tables, which comes into force from the 5th of this month, will be seen in this Guide.*

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August, 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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Do. do. 12 do. 5 ,,

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Bombay, 1st December 1877.

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